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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Moravian at Portland.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES

The President's Message Inspires Renewed Confidence.

Extensive Transactions in American Stocks at Frankfort.

Two More Fenians Sentenced to Penal Servitude.

Decrease of the Cattle Disease in England.

Dreadful Explosion in a Coal Mine---Thirty Persons Killed.

The French Press on the President's Message.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Moravian*, Capt. AITON, from Liverpool at 12:30 P. M. on the 21st, via Londonderry on the 22d of December, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days' later than those already received.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 21st of December.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, passed Crookhaven Dec. 20.

The steamship *Allemannia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool Dec. 20.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, and *City of Manchester* and *Pennsylvania*, from New-York arrived out Dec. 22.

The *Moravian* reports: On the 31st of December, about long. 48, spoke the steamship *Cuba*, bound east.

ENGLAND.

United States Securities.

SATTERTHWAITE's circular of the evening of the 20th of December says:

"Since our last a very large amount of business has been transacted in 'five-twenties' at considerably enhanced quotations, the message of President JOHNSON giving renewed confidence. The final quotation was 66⅛@66⅝. Illinois Central and Erie Shares also advanced, the former closing at 82@82½, and the latter at 58½@59. The dealings in these securities were somewhat limited, owing to the difficulty purchasers may have in obtaining forthcoming, unless the shares are transmitted to New-York for registration."

The *Daily News* city article says:

"American Securities, especially Five-Twenties, continue to be imported in large amounts by each steamer, and but for this the remittances of specie from America would be much larger. Although to some extent this is a negative result so far as our money market is concerned, it is certain that a directly prejudicial influence is exercised, inasmuch as while we send to America goods for the raw material of which we have to pay cash, she discharges her debt to a considerable extent in paper. Advices from Frankfort state that since the receipt of the President's Message a most extensive business had taken place in American. Stocks accompanied by a rise of three and a half per cent. in two days. The outstanding speculations in the shape of options for the end of the year mainly contributed to this movement, which has carried prices to a point two per cent. above those at New-York. At the same time, the German public generally have resumed purchases in them for investment, and are so exclusive in their partiality that all advertisements for Turkish or other loans or shares in any company, prove entirely unattractive."

The Fenians.

At Cork, on the 20th of December, JEREMIAH DOLEVAN and THOMAS DUGGAN were found guilty of treason. The former was sentenced to five and the latter to ten years' penal servitude.

The trial of CHARLES UNDERWOOD O'COENELL was progressing, and evidence had been given connecting him with the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood in New-York.

Many additional true bills have been returned against other Fenian prisoners at Cork.

Miscellaneous News.

The *Times* says the statement from New-York that the Chilian Envoy to that city thought fit to give a banquet to the representative of the anarchical Mexican Republic, has not tended, in the City of London, to increase the sympathy entertained for the Chilians in their dispute with Spain.

The *Times* says the present contest in the colony of Victoria, if carried much further, must inevitably assume the form of a conflict between the Assembly and the mother country.

Returns for the week ending Dec. 16 are more favorable, the increase in the number of cases being 6; the number of cases being 698, against an increase of 1,627 in the week ending Dec. 9. There is a decrease of 180 for Scotland, while in the week previous there was an increase of 690.

The *Times'* city article says:

"A purchase of 200,000 pounds consols for the Court of Chancery, coupled with the circumstance of the banks not having adopted any advance in the rate of discount, caused English funds to be steady yesterday morning at a rise of ⅛; but the improvement was not maintained. Between this date and Jan. 14 the market will be liable to be influenced occasionally by arrangements in connection with the large amount of securities to be deposited with the Court of Chancery on account of the new railway bills."

At the bank, on the 21st, discount demand was light, and in the stock exchange, advances were freely offered at four per cent.

The agitation for the repeal of the malt duty had commenced.

Another coal mining explosion near Merther Fidevil killed thirty persons and wounded many others.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

France.

Notices had been posted at the faculties of various learned societies, warning the students that if they seek to disturb order in any way they will be brought before the Council, and will be liable to perpetual exclusion from the Paris University.

The Bourse is flat, 68f., 20c.

Italy.

It is reported at Florence that the Ministry had tendered their resignation. The Provisional Budget was under debate in the Chamber of Deputies, and meeting with some opposition.

China.

CANTON, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Shirtings and Twist advancing. Exchange 4s. 7d.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Nov. 22.

Tea dearer. Silk dull. Exchange, 6s. 3d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

Funds on the 20th showed an improved tone, notwithstanding the drain of gold to the Continent continued. Consols fractionally advanced. The discount demand at the bank was comparatively moderate, and in open market there was diminished pressure.

(*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 22.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 59,000 bales, including 7,500 to speculators, and 13,000 to exporters. The market is easier and prices ⅛d. lower for American descriptions. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 23d.; Middling Orleans, 21¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 22¼d.; Middling Mobiles, 21d.; Fair Uplands, 22¼d.; Middling Uplands, 21d. The sales to-day (Friday) were 15,000 bales, the market closing with an upward tendency. Stock in port 353,000 bales, of which 148,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS dull and nominal. PROVISIONS quiet and steady, except Lard, which is easier.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 22.

Consols closed at 87⅛@87¼ for money. United States 5-20s, 66@66¼; Illinois Central shares, 82@82½; Erie shares, 58⅜@58⅝. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £149,000.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

Reception of the President's Message in France.

From the Journal des Debats, Dec. 19.

The message of the President of the United States will destroy, we have no doubt, all the prejudices that may exist against Mr. JOHNSON, and which the enemies of the American Union had endeavored to foster and to propagate. That message evinces a rare political knowledge, belonging not to an ordinary man. It speaks of the affairs of the day with *a clearness and precision seldom to be found in similar documents emanating from European governments.* One feels, on perusing it, that the Chief Magistrate who speaks thus addresses himself to a free people, whose sovereignty is acknowledged and respected by the head of the State. His words teach the inhabitants of the old continent of Europe many important lessons which we might profit by. Such are, for example, the reasons given by the President to explain why he has not thought it his duty, the rebellion once subdued, to prolong in the Rebel States the duration of martial law. A longer military rule, aside from embittering the hatred for the conquerors, already existing among the conquered, would have perhaps excited a military ambition among the leaders of the army, and put the purity of the administration in danger and the liberties of the States faithful to the Union. Such a prudent measure shows at once the very essence of the American character, and the good sense of a people who wish and know how to remain free.

Time and space would fail us in order to completely analyze and fully appreciate that important document. The paragraph most interesting to us is the one that treats of the foreign relations of the United States. We forego, for the present, that which, in that paragraph, relates to the disputes which have arisen between the Government of Washington and that of England, in order to speak solely of the general views expressed in the message, and which may, to a certain degree, refer to Mexican war. We are reminded by Mr. JOHNSON that the United States, from their foundation, notwithstanding all the monarchial or democratic revolutions which have since agitated the Old and the New World, have always abstained from all republican propagandism, granting to every nation the right to guard her own interests in the manner she thought best. Such has been, and such ought to be the line of conduct of the Union, and she will deviate from it only inasmuch as foreign governments, instead of acknowledging the wisdom of that system of non-intervention, which should be mutual, shall oblige her to take up arms to defend her government directly attacked. Such an interpretation of the famous Monroe doctrine has nothing, in itself, of a nature calculated to alter our good relations with the United States.

From the Siècle, Dec. 19.

After having affirmed the favorable state of the relations between the American Government and the other Powers, the Message points out that the Republic of the United States, ever since its foundation, has imposed on itself a law never to intervene in the revolutions of which Europe has been the theatre, and to follow the counsel of WASHINGTON, to "recommend the Republic only by the careful preservation and prudent use of its benefits." Such moderation on the part of the United States gives them the right to require the same from other countries; they will never diverge from the path which they have traced out to themselves, unless forced to do so by the aggression of European Powers; they rely "on the prudence and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-intervention which has been so long sanctioned by time, and which, by reason of its good results, has been approved of on both Continents." This reciprocity is substantially the doctrine of MONROE; it is summed up in one single very just and very legitimate principle—non-intervention.

From the Epoque, Dec. 19.

What is especially in Mr. JOHNSON's Message is the contrast between the President as he appears to us at present, and the man of whom so unfavorable a portrait was formerly traced by certain journals. He was described as a sort of demagogue, fanatically fond of dictatorial power, greedy of vengeance, ready to involve his country in wild adventures; whereas we find him to be a citizen sustaining, without bending beneath the weight, the burden of a terrible responsibility, having resolutely accepted the inheritance of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and coming freely before the representatives of a free people to render an account of his mission. His words are not those of a man who wishes to satisfy rancorous feelings, and to win an easy popularity by flattering the evil instincts of national vanity. It is the grave, reserved language of the authorized representative of a people averse to making any rash engagement, but resolved in no case to suffer any compromise of a liberality so nobly gained and so dearly preserved, and to which the citizens owe their happiness and their power.

From the Constitutional, Dec. 19.

The text of President JOHNSON's message is now known. A simple perusal of the document shows the incorrectness of the first version given by telegraph as to the foreign policy of the Federal Government. The passage concerning the relations with foreign powers does not affirm those peremptory and absolute doctrines attributed to the American President in the first telegram.

Mexican Affairs—Probable Withdrawal of the French Army.

Paris (*Dec.* 15) *Correspondence of the London News.*

M. DROUYN D'LHUYS has been closeted with the Emperor at Compiègne for several hours every day this week. Many questions of foreign policy of great moment have been discussed in these conferences, and I have good reason for thinking that as to some of them at least decisive resolutions have been come to. It is a very safe conjecture that in the deliberations in the Emperor's study Mexico must have taken a place proportioned to the very great and pressing interest which belongs to it at the present crisis. I believe the Mexican question is approaching a solution, and that that solution will be the evacuation of the territory by the French army, the abdication of MAXIMILIAN, and yet no war between France and the United States.

Mexicans in Paris, and Mexicans who ought to know what they are talking about, say that M. HIDALGO. MAXIMILIAN's envoy to this court, strong in other strength than his own, has gone to the City of Mexico to give his sovereign a good "wigging" on the part of the Emperor NAPOLEON. I have heard the strong expression used that the Emperor is "disgusted" with his *protégé*. Putting together a good many small indications, I have come to a conclusion—which, however, I cannot put higher than a conjectural one—that France and the United States will in a friendly way hit upon a plan for giving full scope to the Monroe Doctrine without hurting the dignity of France. I take the following three propositions as being pretty nearly beyond doubt: 1. That the (to France) unexpected suppression of the Southern rebellion has put an end to any projects which the Emperor may have conceived of patronizing the Latin race, as opposed to the Anglo-Saxon, on the American continent; and that, in conformity with the unmistakable wishes of his people, he desires nothing so much as to withdraw his army from Mexico, provided he can do so without any semblance of disgrace. 2. That the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is thoroughly convinced that he cannot keep his empire without the support of French bayonets; and 3. That the United States, though thoroughly resolved not permanently to endure a monarchical government on the American continent maintained by a European army, most sincerely desire not to go to war with France. Under these circumstances, I believe the name of ITURBIDE may be made use of in a way conducive to the views of all parties. The mother of the infant lately said to have been adopted by MAXIMILIAN is now in Paris, and working with all a mother's zeal to advance the interest of her child. How to conciliate JUAREZ is, perhaps, a difficulty; but I do not think that an insuperable one. If but a few weeks of peaceable and orderly government could be obtained under the flag of a "native" prince named ITURBIDE, just while the French troops were embarking at Vera Cruz for France, appearances would be preserved; and whether the Iturbide dynasty lasted or not, the attempt to set him up would doubtless very well answer the purpose of his parent and guardian, besides launching in the world the present representative of a very transient monarchy with a new impetus. I have been a little speculative in these remarks, but I feel quite safe in asking you to watch the name of ITURBIDE.

The French Government, in the arrangement which I think likely, will make a great point of preventing the repudiation of MAXIMILIAN's loans.

Mr. Ruskin on the Insurrection in Jamaica.

The following letter from Mr. JOHN RUSKIN appears in the *Daily Telegraph*:

"Will you allow me, in this informal manner, to express what I should have wished to express by signature of the memorial you publish to-day from Huddersfield respecting the Jamaica insurrection, and to thank you for your excellent article of Dec. 15 on the same subject. I am compelled to make this request, because I see my friend Mr. THOMAS HUGHES has been abetting the radical movement against Gov. EYRE; and as I employed what little influence I have with the London workmen to aid the return of Mr. HUGHES for Lambeth, I may, perhaps, be thought to concur with him in every line of action he may see fit subsequently to adopt. Permit me then, once for all, through your widely-read columns, to say that I did what I could toward the return both of Mr. J. S. MILL and of Mr. HUGHES, not because I held with them in all their opinions, or even in the main principle of their opinions, but because I knew they had a principle of opinions; that they were honest, thoughtful and benevolent men, and far worthier to be in Parliament, (even though it might be in opposition to many causes I had at heart,) than any other candidates I know. They are my opponents in many things, though I thought better of them both than that they would countenance this fatuous outcry against Gov. EYRE. But in most directions of thought and action they are for liberty, and I am for lordship; they are mob's men, and I am a King's man. Yes, Sir, I am one of those almost forgotten creatures who shrivel under your daily scorn; I am a 'Conservative,' and hope forever to be a Conservative in the deepest sense—a re-former, not a de-former. Not that I like slavery, or object to the emancipation of any kind of number of blacks in due place and time. But I understand something more by 'slavery' than either Mr. J. S. MILL or Mr. HUGHES; and believe that white emancipation not only ought to precede, but must by law of all fate precede, black emancipation. I much dislike the slavery, to man, of an African laborer, with a spade on his shoulder; but I more dislike the slavery, to the devil, of a Calabrian robber with a gun on his shoulder. I dislike the American serf-economy, which separates, occasionally, man and wife; but I more dislike the English serf-economy, which prevents men from being able to have wives at all. I dislike the slavery which obliges women, if it does, to carry their children over frozen rivers; but I more dislike the slavery which makes them throw their children into wells. I would willingly hinder the selling of girls on the Gold Coast: but primarily, if I might, would hinder the selling of them in Mayfair. And, finally, while I regret the need that may exist among savages in a distant island for their governor to do his work sharply and suddenly on them, I far more regret the need among men of race and capacity for the work of governors when they have no governor to give it them. Of all dishonorable and impious captivities of this age, the darkest was that of England to Russia, by which she was compelled to refuse to give Greece a king, when Greece besought one from her, and to permit that there should be set on the Acropolis throne no Gov. EYRE, nor anything like him, but such a shadow of a king as the black fates cast upon a nation for a curse, saying, 'Woe unto thee, O land, when thy king is a child!' Let the men who would now deserve well of England reserve their impeachments, or turn them from those among us who have saved colonies to those who have destroyed nations."

Stephens, the Fenian, in Paris—Reported Demand for his Surrender.

Paris (*Dec.* 19) *Correspondence of the London Star.*

I may as well mention that it is reported, with what

I may as well mention that it is reported, with what truth I know not, that Stephens, the Fenian, is in Paris, and that the English Government has requested the French authorities to hand him over to its agents. Now the question arises, Would France be authorized in doing so, considering that, whenever France has demanded from England the application of the law of extradition to various political offenders, the request has been peremptorily refused? It is a subject which excites the liveliest interest in judicial circles, and which, I repeat, would be well worth your solving.

Prussia and Belgium.

The *Spener Zeitung*, a Berlin paper, an organ of the late Ministerial party, speaks as follows regarding the future of Belgium:

"An agreement between France and Holland to divide Belgium is at no time altogether impossible. France, in such a case, would be content to advance her frontier to the Scheldt and Meuse, restoring Antwerp and a portion of Flanders to Holland. At any rate this is the view taken in diplomatic circles, and one which has been faithfully rendered by M. DESCHAMPS, the late Belgian minister. But Belgian independence has two friends, England and Prussia. The interest of England in the independence and integrity of Belgium need not be explained at length, having been so often avowed and dilated upon by British statesmen. As regards Prussia, there can be no prize to gain which she should run the risk of imperiling the existence of that kingdom. Not only would martial and ever-active France become her immediate neighbor, at a point now covered by the interposition of a neutral state, but the encouragement the Rhenish 'clericals' would derive from being thrown into contact with the Gallo-Belgian Ultramontanes might be a more dangerous thing than perhaps can be anticipated at this early date. With great diligence and tact those Gallic tendencies of the Rhenish clericals have been kept back and restrained by our government during the last twenty years. We hardly think Prussia could ever resolve to revive those dangers by favoring any designs of France upon Belgium. On the contrary, it is her obvious duty to oppose, and, in common with England, resist such schemes as soon as they should be announced or can be clearly traced by an observant eye. There is no Prussian statesman who could be so utterly mistaken regarding the interests of Prussia and Germany as to favor any combinations resulting in the ruin of Belgium, even though they might allow him to get the upper hand in another quarter."

Adelina Patti in Florence.

Florence Correspondence of the London Herald.

ADELINA PATTI has reaped new laurels from the Florentine public in her impersonation of *Rosina*, in the "Barbiere di Siviglia." To say the truth, the laurels were nosegays of dimensions unknown out of Italy—that is, of about the size of a large cart-wheel. The pure limpid voice and the brilliant execution which distinguish this gifted songstress are the delight of Florence. The Italians, however, notice, and justly, that as an actress she wants animation and passion. But this is in consequence of her foreign training. In addition to ROSSINI's music, she sang the "Echo," by ECKERT, and the "Walz," a composition of her own master, STRAKOSCH. Both these pieces were admirably adapted to display her marvelous power in all its perfection. I must not forget that the genial songstress devoted the entire amount of her salary to the relief of the sufferers from the cholera, and large sums were also collected for the same purpose at the doors of the theatre. It was on the evening of Sunday, and so we may repeat with the proverb, "The better the day, the better the deed."

Another Appeal from Lamartine.

The friends of M. DE LAMARTINE have once more been pained by another of those "appeals to the benevolent," which, regardless of his fame and his name, he chronically puts forward; it is in the shape of a circular to the subscribers of his *Journal pour Tous*, and runs thus:

Monsieur—I was about to succeed in completely clearing off my liabilities, when two sad disappointments compel me to postpone a definitive settlement once more. England, while acknowledging the lawfulness of my claims upon her, adjourns their payment. The government of my country has never shown any hostility toward me. On the contrary, I have experienced its kind neutrality in my financial relations with the public...... Its feelings in this respect has undergone a change, and now appears hampered by conditions not reconcilable with the delicacy of my position. I have now nothing but my work wherewith to satisfy my creditors. I recommend it to your friendship, and request you to sign and send back to me the enclosed "promise to subscribe."

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.

The Students' Congress at Liege, and What Came of it.

Paris (*Dec.* 16) *Correspondence of the London News*

On occasion of an assemblage called together some days back at Liège, in Belgium, calling itself the "Students' Congress," five French youths (medical) and two law students delivered speeches, enunciating, with evident satisfaction to themselves, the most subversive political, social and religious doctrines, which, in their estimation, were indispensable for the regeneration of the world. One of these future youthful regenerators proposed that the red flag should be forthwith unfurled in Europe; that all peoples should be summoned to march to the succor of oppressed nationalities, and that in fact there was nothing for the happiness of the human race but insurrection. A second took an active part in a wordy manifestation directed against the French Government, and was, therefore, named vice-president of the meeting, when he declared, among other things of the same kind, that they must choose between man and God. A third insisted upon the suppression of every national color, and the substitution of one only—namely, red; and in his oration against existing social order, he ended by declaring that God was an evil, and that property was a robbery. A fourth was strong in his anti-religious and anti-social denunciations, and cried:

"We are revolutionists, socialists, atheists! There is another Congress which we hasten on with all our efforts, and which will be of a far different kind from that of Liége. It will be held in the street, and our guns shall be its end."

A fifth was equally energetic and outspoken; a sixth insisted on the urgency of unfurling the red flag, and concluded a speech by saying that the field of battle would be their next place of rendezvous, and the last advice he gave them was to take up arms. The peroration of the seventh was to this effect:

"Citizens, I call upon you for an oath. We are men. Well, then, let us swear hate to the bourgeoisie, hate to capital; right of labor, or rather of laborers! Let us unite! Let us rally round the red flag, which a poet dashed to the ground in other times, understanding but too well that the red flag is ever an appeal to arms. In 1830 and 1848 the people were not generous, but simply dupes. The question now is whether we are to continue slaves any longer!"

On their return to Paris the young gentlemen got a summons to appear before the Academic Council in order to give explanations of their conduct. They refused on the ground that the acts and words imputed to them had taken place in a foreign country, and that they were not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Academic Council, any more than to a French tribunal. The Academic Council did not agree with them as to the nature and extent of its own authority over the students placed under its supervision. The Council considered that the discipline instituted for maintaining, in the public interest, the character and conduct of those over whom it is exercised has always been independent of criminal or correctional courts; that it is not circumscribed by the territorial limits which the law has imposed only on the last, and that it is always applicable to the magistrate, the officer, the functionary, the professor and the student who are subject to it. The council further contends that the supervision of the student's conduct within and outside the schools is one of the duties and rights inherent to the academic authority and the faculties, and that no certificate of aptitude or diploma can be delivered or conferred without the attestation of the Rector or Dean that the student merits, by his conduct the said certificate or diploma. The council concludes:

"Considering that the gravity of these acts involves perpetual exclusion from the Academy of Paris of the students against whom they are proved, and may, moreover, afford grounds for a temporary exclusion from the whole of the academies of the Empire, but considering that on this last point the Imperial Council of Public Instruction is alone competent, the council orders that the students REY, REGNARD, LAFARGUE, JACQUELARD and BIGOURDAN, of the Faculty of Medicine, and LOSSON and CASSE, of the Faculty of Law, be excluded forever from the Academy of Paris."

PROTEST OF THE STUDENTS AGAINST THE EXPULSION.

Paris (*Dec.* 18) *Correspondence of the London Star.*

The address in reply to M. TARDIEU's letter, notifying to the six students that their harangues at the Congress of Liége had drawn on them a verdict of expulsion from every college in the empire, appears in this morning's papers. It is a subject of grave importance, and one that has excited the worst feelings. I give you the address in full:

Six of our comrades have been condemned by decree of the Academic Council to perpetual exclusion from the Academy of Paris. An act of this nature can only be caused by a defamatory verdict delivered by the common law courts, or by a serious infringement of the university laws, which infringement ought to be specified in the regulations. Nothing of the kind took place. Neither law nor regulation exists which forbids French citizens or students to express their philosophical or political opinions beyond the territories of the empire.

The Academic Council has overstepped its powers in reprimanding and inflicting punishment on MM. REGNARD, REY, BIGONDEAU, JAQUELARD, CASSE and LAFARQUE for speeches made by them at the Liége Congress. Its arbitrary decision is an attack on individual liberty and on the rights of mankind. It is the duty of every student to protest energetically against this decision. They consider it to be their first duty to address the Dean, who is their natural protector, and to claim from him that the dignity of the college and the rights of students thus outrageously violated be respected. With gratitude they have heard that he has already protested at the board of the academic body against the severe and illegal measures adopted by the majority. They trust that he will ratify this protestation by resigning his position as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

There is a report this morning that the in-door students of the College of Medicine, as well as the outdoor students, purpose sending in their resignation *en masse*. It does seem somewhat preposterous that French subjects traveling in Australia, for instance, or New-Zealand, are bound to silence on all political subjects. Liége is as foreign a land to a Frenchman as the remotest corner of the earth, and really one cannot help feeling that the decision of the board savors strongly of tyranny when one reflects that these six boys took care to spout their socialism in a country where liberty in its broadest sense has for thirty-five years been the governing principle, and where they naturally considered they were perfectly at liberty to "*arborer le drapeau rougue*," to use the consecrated term, as much as they pleased. I cannot but think the board would have shown more wisdom had it acted on the principle of the celebrated navvy who, when asked why he allowed his little wife to beat him, replied: "Why, it amuses her and does me no harm." The reverse line of conduct has elevated six boys into heroes and martyrs, and excited several thousands of the students of Paris.

Mdlle. Berthier and Her Victims.

Paris (*Dec.* 16) *Correspondence of the London News.*

The appeal of Mdlle. BERTHIER, alias Madame Court, against the sentence of imprisonment passed upon her by the Correctional Police Court, for debauching a minor named DESBROSSES, and helping him to spend 150,000f. in the course of a single year, was dismissed yesterday. The point of jurisprudence was admitted to be a new one. The woman had committed no fraud or embezzlement of which judicial notice could be taken, unless on the ground of the minority of her victim. Her counsel argued very strenuously that it would be straining the articles of the code enacted for the protection of minors to apply them to such a case as this. The Public Minister, however, was clearly of opinion that the case of a woman taking advantage of the passions and inexperience of a minor, to screw large sums of money out of him was within the provisions of the Legislature. He spoke of the defendant in most severe terms, advisedly abstaining from designating her by any such euphemistic appellations as *demimonde*, Lais, Aspasia, or even *lorette*, and deliberately calling her by the plainest and coarsest name the language admits of. Although now only 26, she had, he said, ruined a great many men. The exceedingly foolish youth who was her last and best pigeon first attracted her attention at a race-course, whither the large allowance of 12,000f. for pocket money made by his father enabled him to go in a coach and four. She found out who he was and what were his prospects, and at once marked him out for her prey. Whether with or without the ceremony of an introduction, she speedily got acquainted, and persuaded the lad (who was certainly no conjurer, for he had been ten years at college without learning to spell) that she was deeply in love with him. She introduced him to usurers and usurious horse dealers, intimate friends of her own, and made him sign bills for large sums to be paid after he should come of age. He became so infatuated and so lost to all sense of decency that he took a set of apartments for his mistress within sight of his father's drawing-room windows, and furnished them sumptuously. He bought a carriage on credit from his father's carriage-maker, and then purposely drove Mlle. BERTHIER in it up and down before his father's house. It came out that several tradesmen supplied him with goods to a very large amount, although expressly warned by the father that he was under age, and that they were not to trust him. Their calculations seem to have been well founded, for the father down to a certain period paid all the debts. At length he obtained a promise from his son that he would go abroad and break off the connection, and Mlle. BERTHIER undertook not to use her influence to detain him in consideration of a sum of 20,000 francs, which M. DESBROSSES, Sr., agreed to pay her. He actually did pay 10,000 francs, and was about to hand over the rest, when she, with consummate impudence, made it a further condition that during the young man's absence she must have a carriage and a pair of horses kept for her use in the father's stables. This was too much for the paternal patience. M. DESBROSSES came to the conclusion that all negotiation with such a woman was hopeless, and, braving that exposure which he had made such heavy sacrifices to avoid, he went to the police, with what success the appeal decided yesterday shows. An unlooked-for example has been made. The lady, however, only goes to prison for six months, and, as the hopeful young DESBROSSES, now no longer a minor, swore fidelity to her as she was leaving the dock, there is a prospect of her renewing the *liason* with impunity next Spring, supposing him to be then worth plucking, which, if his father remains firm, is doubtful.

Justice and Charity in England—Workhouse Cruelty and Abuses.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 17.

Yorkshire is apt to pique itself on its roughness, but those who know the county character best assure us that substantial kindness underlies a rugged exterior. During the last week two cases have come before the public which might at first suggest that this roughness was more than superficial, the more so as it was that of persons in authority; but, happily for the credit of the county, in both the superior authority refused to countenance the acts complained of. The first came before the magistrates of Thirsk, on a charge of vagrancy brought by their Chairman, Mr. LLOYD, against a lad of the age of 17. The prosecutor, we are told, was seated on the bench, but refrained from other interference than by interruptions. We give his evidence in his own words:

When I was on the road through Thornborough I overtook the prisoner, who solicited alms of me. I got off my horse, when the defendant jumped over the hedge into the field and ran away. I ran after him over the field and pursued him, when he took refuge in the gutter beneath a thorn bush. I struck him once or twice to make him surrender; indeed I should have felt it my duty to have hit him again, if necessary to his apprehension. The defendant cried out murder, and I told him to shout out louder, as I should the sooner get some one to assist me in taking him into custody. I told him unless he surrendered I should feel it my duty to stay with him there all night. I folded my arms, with my whip in hand, and stood over him. Eventually the witness, WEIGHELL and another man, came up, and I gave the prisoner into their custody, to be brought to the Thirsk lock-up on a charge of vagrancy.

The other witnesses corroborated the fact of the boy calling out "Murder," of his being found cowing in a ditch under a thorn tree, and of the prosecutor standing over him whip in hand. But they had not been present when the parties met on the road, and so could say nothing as to the charge of begging. The boy himself, however, denied that he had begged, and declared that he was going home to his master's at Thirsk, when Mr. LLOYD passed on horseback, and that he only said, "Good-night, Sir." "Thereupon," he continued, "Mr. LLOYD drew up his horse and attempted to ride over me. I jumped over the hedge into a field. He got off his horse, which he let go. I ran away—I was much afraid. He overtook and held me with one hand, and struck me several times with the whip-stock. I got into a gutter, and put myself under a thorn bush to protect my head. I called out "Murder," and Mr. WEIGHELL and the other man came up.

On this the Magistrates dismissed the charge of vagrancy as not proved. But as the energetic Chairman had struck the boy so severely that his head was still bandaged up, and he was under the care of surgeons, we are not surprised to be informed that other proceedings are likely to be taken. Of one point, however, we should expect the trial already had to be conclusive. Mr. LLOYD's own evidence is such as will probably lead Sir GEORGE GREY to think he is hardly a fit person to hold Her Majesty's commission of the peace. When a Magistrate, assuming even that he had encountered a vagrant, thinks it proper to hunt him over a hedge into a field, and "to strike him once or twice to make him surrender," and adds, in cool blood, that he "should have felt it his duty to hit him again if necessary to his apprehension;" and when it is proved that in this zeal for the apprehension of a vagrant he cut the vagrant's head open with the stock of his whip, he gives evidence of a violence of temper and an ignorance of law which would make his continuance on the bench an insult to public justice and decency.

The second case to which we have referred seems to have arisen out of a similar desire for the repression, or at least the transference, of vagrancy. A young woman, a new-made widow, was plying her trade as a hawker at Tadcaster Fair. Next morning she went to the station to return to her home at Leeds, but was taken in labor, and delivered of a child in the waiting-room. The parish surgeon was sent for, and attended, but the poor woman was left sitting in a straight-backed chair from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon. By this time the overseer, assistant-overseer, and relieving officer, met the surgeon at the station, and they agreed in hiring a cart in which the wretched creature was wrapped in blankets and taken, not to their own workhouse, but to Leeds, where she was made chargeable as a "casual." Evidence, we are told, was adduced "to show that no inhumanity had been used in the matter, and that it was the repeatedly expressed wish of the poor woman herself to be removed to Leeds, where her mother resided." The charge, however, upon which the case came before the Leeds magistrates was not that of inhumanity, but of conspiracy to cause a pauper to become chargeable to another parish. And on this charge the whole four defendants were convicted in a penalty of £5 each.

It is undoubtedly satisfactory that the actors in such proceedings should be punishable on one head, if not on another, and should be fined £5 for trying to cheat another parish, if they cannot be imprisoned for gross cruelty. But the form of the proceedings is a curious commentary on the greater care our laws evince for purse than for person. Nor is it altogether comfortable for us, with Christmas so near, to reflect on the way in which these matters are transacted by parish officials in Yorkshire and elsewhere. The ingenuity of the plea that there was "no inhumanity," for it was the woman's own wish to be taken to Leeds to her mother, cannot but suggest that the spirit which was portrayed in *Oliver Twist* is still very far from being extinct in parish management of paupers. We do not in the least disbelieve that the woman uttered such an entreaty. What woman who was kept sitting in a straight-backed chair in a railway waiting-room for seven hours after being delivered of a child would not pray to be taken to her mother, at any distance, rather than remain in such hands? But would the overseer, or the assistant-overseer, or the relieving officer have thought such treatment "humane" in the case of wife or sister of theirs? Would they have thought all blame of inhumanity removed if, after the seven hours of torture in the hands of strangers and parochial officers, a prayer had been uttered to be taken "home;" and thereupon a cart with straw and blankets had been provided for a journey of we know not how many miles? Well, is this a very monstrous test to apply to their conduct, or to the conduct of any parish officers? Alas, it is no test of exceptional virtue; it is only the test by which we all must be tried—the test whether we have done to others as we would have others do to us—a rule so simple and yet so hard; for it is hard to remember that a vagrant pauper is a sister woman.

A Supply of Water for Rome.

A great practical benefit is about to be conferred on Rome. Mr. SHEPHERD, the *gérant* of the Anglo-Roman Gas Company, some months since, together with others, obtained a concession from the Pontifical Government for bringing the Acqu Marcia to Rome, and he has now returned to England, having there organized an Anglo-Roman company for carrying out the objects of his concession. A certain number of the shares, equal to one-half of the capital, have been reserved for Rome, and if I may form an opinion from the numerous applications already made, there will be no difficulty in disposing of the amount above mentioned. Incredible as it may seem to those who have seen and admired the noble fountains of Rome, the demand for water here is far greater than the supply, and the restoration of the old Marcian Aqueduct promises the double advantage of bringing the necessary element to a higher elevation than is yet known here, without the tedious necessity of pulling it up in buckets, and of supplying the inhabitants with an abundance of the very purest water. Of this celebrated aqueduct, long discussed, thirty-six miles exist under ground, and want cleansing and mending; of that portion of it above ground, which extended over nine miles, only 600 passi remain.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel.

A Paris correspondent furnishes some particulars in reference to this great bore. A communication from Chevalier Nigra, Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, has informed the French Government that there is every prospect of the railway being open for traffick in 1870. The tunnel in question measures twelve kilometres (a kilometre being five-eighths of an English mile), and is the largest as yet bored. When complete it will have taken fifteen years to accomplish. The only tunnels which can be compared to it in extent are those of Blaisy, between Tonnerre and Dijon, and of Nerthe close to Marseilles, both of which are on the Great Southern line between Paris and the Mediterranean. By the year 1870 rapid communication between France and Italy will not only take place by the Mount Cenis Railway, but by the magnificent line in course of execution between Nice and the frontier, and which will run along the splendid Cornice road, so well known to travelers, thus connecting the great southern ports of Marseilles, Nice, and Genoa. The Nice terminus will be a splendid edifice. At Menaco the works are begun, and at Mentone, which is the last frontier town, the expropriations required for the line are being terminated, and the new year will inaugurate the commencement of the works.

Arrival of the Steamship City of London at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *City of London*, Capt. MOOREHOUSE, from Liverpool for New-York, has put in here short of coal. Her news is anticipated. She has forty-two cabin and ninety-eight steerage passengers. She experienced heavy gales the entire passage.

No Signs of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 6—8 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canada* now due at this port with later European dates.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Message of Gov. Bullock—The Condition of the State—Provision for the Widows and Orphans of Soldiers—The Trade with the West.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1865.

GOV. BULLOCK was inaugurated at noon to-day, and delivered his message to the Legislature. The Governor commences by congratulations that we assemble for organization under the auspices of a national peace, and refers to the sacrifices of the war, and its debts and burdens bequeathed us, and says:

"But the whole people of the State have received in return a grand and enduring remuneration—the practical solution of the question, hitherto open, but now closed, of a permanent and consolidated Republic for North America; the Government of the United States saved and reëstablished beyond a doubt, and for future ages; and the freedom of all the races of men secured by arms and organic law, needing only the sense of political integrity and justice on the part of the people, and on the part of government to make the guarantee universal and unalterable.

The public debt, the funded and unfunded debt of the State, amounts, in the aggregate, to $23,122,872. Of this amount the portion which should be charged to the war account is $15,108,437. The funded debt is $13,131,435, of which should be set aside as having accrued from loans to railroad corporations, secured by mortgages and collateral securities, in addition to the sinking funds established for the redemption of the scrip, $6,574,435. Of the residue, namely, $12,557,000, all but $450,000 is amply provided for by the sinking funds, whose accumulations from year to year, graduated upon the most careful computations and unfailing resources, will be ample for the payment of the debts for which they are pledged at their maturity."

After detailing the public debt and means of payment, the Governor says:

"Every holder of a Massachusetts bond in England, on the continent of Europe, or wherever he may be, at home or abroad, possesses a security which is as certain of payment as the existence of the State, and which is as immutable, in the manner of its payment as gold and silver, which are the basis of confidence in the commerce of nations. The number of depositors in savings banks is nearly 300,000, and the deposits $60,000,000."

The Governor recommends the appointment of a special commission to look after them.

All the various local interests, including popular education, institutions of charity, reform and correction, hospitals and almshouses, receives considerable space in the message.

The aggregate cost of State charities and reforms for 1865 was $500,000.

Agricultural interests of the Commonwealth have been sustained with unusual vigor the past year. The prevalence of an alarming and destructive disease among the cattle of Great Britain, known as the "cattle plague," suggests the expediency of continuing the commission upon contagious diseases among our own herds, and of providing it with an adequate appropriation, to be used in case of emergency.

Suggestions are made toward a more satisfactory and perfect organization of the State militia.

The subject of taking proper care of soldiers and sailors who fought our battles is discussed at length, and the Governor says:

"I am satisfied that respectful deference should be paid to the wishes of the parties most interested, and that no soldiers or dependants of a soldier, of sufficient age to judge for themselves, should, against their will, be consigned to a public home, or separated from their friends, or removed from the town of their residence, unless mental or moral obliquity should demand such a measure. The great majority of the disabled would prefer to maintain the domestic relation or to choose a home for themselves, if destitute of such ties, in some private family. They should not only be encouraged but aided in their efforts, and to meet in part the debt of gratitude due them from the State, it has been suggested that some system of half pay be devised, which, like the pay of retired officers, should be awarded and received, not so much as a charity, but as a right.

Some provision should also be made for the widows and orphans of the fallen. But for the class who cannot, from extreme disability, care for themselves, and prefer to reside in a 'Soldier's Home,' provision might be made by continuing and enlarging the temporary institution, now aided by the State, in view of the threatened epidemic which has afflicted the Eastern hemisphere, and apparently waits only the opening season to make its advent in the Western."

The Governor suggests the expediency of an examination of the statutes defining the powers and duties of Boards of Health, that by suitable amendments, local authorities may have greater facilities, and, if need be, greater powers, for meeting the possible emergency.

Referring to Western trade the Governor says:

"There can be no doubt that new facilities and new avenues for transportation between the West and the East are now absolutely needed. Our lines of prosperity and growth are the parallels of latitude which connect us with the young and rich empire of the mine and stock and produce lying around the lakes and still beyond. The people of of Massachusetts, compact manufacturing and commercial must have more thoroughfare through which the currents of trade and life may pass to and fro unobstructed and ceaseless between the Atlantic and the national granaries, or decay will, at no distant period, touch alike her wharves and her workshops. Let us avert the day in which our Commonwealth shall become chiefly a school-house for the West, and a homestead over which time shall have silently and too soon made the marks of dilapidation. Any policy which is not broad enough to secure to us a New-England having a proper share in the benefits of this new opening era of the West, be assured will not receive the approval of the next generation."

The Governor concludes his message as follows:

"Massachusetts and the Union. In this connection I have thought it proper to confine myself within those subjects which belong to our domestic administration. Another field lies beyond, broad as the republic, laden with painful anxiety, but blossoming with transcendant hopes. It has been moistened all the way from the Capitol, within whose walls first arriving one of her regiments was quartered in the darkest hour, to the furthest lines of the whole expanse, with the blood of the sons of Massachusetts, and she may be forgiven for asking in the day of victory, to which she contributed, that the fruits shall be equal to the sacrifice. So long as the States recently in rebellion shall continue to be unjust to half their own population, it is vain to expect that they will be just to the other States of the Union. If they shall withhold from their own people rights of human nature or of civil government, those who are thus deprived should be supported in their claims by the laws and by the arms of the United States. The return of those States to the national council, whether called restoration or readmission, should be conditional upon emancipation in fact, as well as by name, upon their full and solemn recognition of the equality of all men before the law. I have confidence that the President will fulfill the mission of his predecessor as the restorer of the Union and the liberator of a race. But the Congress must be held also to perform its part. In war, it was inevitable that the Executive overshadowed Congress; in peace, it is necessary that Congress should resume the exercise of its prerogatives under the constitution. I, for one, am willing to intrust to the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts in that body the interest and the convictions of this ancient of States."

KANSAS.

Mass Meeting at Leavenworth to Sustain President Johnson's Reconstruction Policy.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, Jan. 6.

An immense meeting, attended by large numbers of men from different parts of the State, was held here last evening.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing President JOHNSON's administration of public affairs and his reconstruction policy, as announced in his message, and pledging him hearty support in his efforts to bring about reconciliation and harmony between both sections of the country.

The meeting endorsed the proposed amendment to the constitution making actual suffrage the basis of representation, commended the freedmen for their faithfulness and loyalty during the rebellion, and favored the passage of laws, State and Federal, to protect them from oppression and guaranteeing them the fullest enjoyment of personal liberty and the rights of property.

It was also resolved that the theory upon which the war was conducted under the late lamented President, and which has been adopted and maintained by President JOHNSON, that the normal rights and status of the States lately in rebellion were not suspended nor destroyed, is both constitutional and commendable.

It was also resolved that the Freedmen's Bureau was useful and necessary, and should be continued until the rights of the freedmen were placed beyond jeopardy.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. JIM LANE.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA

An Aged Woman Murdered for her Money—No Trace of the Perpetrators of the Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 6.

A woman named MARY WATTS was found with her throat cut on the floor of her residence, in Germantown, at 7 o'clock this morning. The murder is supposed to have been committed by burglars, as the house was stripped of much valuable property.

The murder of Miss WATTS, in Germantown, causes great excitement there, as it is the first murder ever committed in that village. The deceased was over seventy years of age, and resided alone. She was found with her skull fractured and throat cut from ear to ear. The murder must have been committed between six and seven o'clock, as her nurse left her at six. No clue to the murderer has yet been discovered. The murdered woman is reported to have been quite rich.

QUIET IN RICHMOND.

The Assault upon Washington's Statue—Voted that no Breach of Decorum has been Committed—The Dischargers of the Pistols Discharged.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Messrs. TYLER and COLEMAN, who were arraigned before the House of Delegates on the charge of committing a breach of its decorum, have been discharged after a thorough investigation. Mr. TYLER was acquitted by a unanimous vote, and Mr. COLEMAN was discharged by a majority vote.

The case of Mr. POLLARD is postponed until Monday.

FROM CHICAGO.

Report on the Niagara Ship Canal.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The committee appointed by the Directors of the Board of Trade of this city, to investigate the plan proposed by H. H. H. DAY for the passage of Niagara Falls by means of a canal and inclined plane, reported that in their opinion the plan was entirely feasible, and in view of its great saving of time and expense to the commerce of the country, worthy of the most favorable consideration. The report, which was indorsed by E. S. CHEESEBROUGH, R. B. MASON and WM. GOODWIN, City Engineers, was submitted to the full board on 'Change to-day and unanimously approved.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Death of Prominent Citizens—The Reciprocity Treaty.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 6.

Died, yesterday, at Toronto, Admiral BALDWIN, of the Royal Navy; GEORGE BOOMER, Police Magistrate, and ENOCK THIERRY, a well-known wealthy citizen.

Hons. Messrs. MYERS, GALT and HOWLAND are about proceeding to Washington on business connected with reciprocity in trade.

Weather and Navigation on the Hudson River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The intense cold weather which has prevailed lately has completely blockaded the river at this point. To-day the steamboat *Norwich*, having in tow the schooner *Hickman*, Capt. BURGHER, and a canal-boat, arrived here, and, after leaving the schooner, proceeded on her way up the river, en route to Rondout, meeting with heavy fields of floating ice, but reaching her destination in safety. The boatmen generally characterize this last trip of the *Norwich* as an extraordinary one.

The weather here to-night is stinging cold, and it will be utterly impossible for any more vessels to reach this place this season.

The *Norwich* reports large quantities of ice between here and New-York.

Fires—Loss of Life.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, Jan. 6.

A man, woman and three children were badly burned, and two other children burned to death by a small fire in this city last night.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The foundry of HALLIDAY & COLLINS, on Carr-street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $30,000; insurance $6,000.

The Steamer Lone Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Lone Star*, from New-York for New-Orleans, put in here to-day in distress and short of fuel.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Stocks are heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 86¼; Reading Railroad, 52¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. American Gold, 142¾; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 6.

PETROLEUM very dull and nominal. FLOUR very dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels good Red at $2 25@$2 30; White $2 50@$2 75. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow at 83c. Sales of 200 bbls. Mess Pork at $30 50. Also, 200 tierces of Lard at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY declined 1c.; sales at $2 27@$2 28.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR quiet and nominal for most descriptions. WHEAT inactive. CORN dull and 1c. lower yellow steady. OATS firm; sales at 54c. PROVISIONS inactive and heavy. SUGARS firm. COFFEE steady. WHISKY dull; sales at $2 26.

FROM UTAH.

The Legislature—Message of Gov. Durkee—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1865.

The Utah Legislature met in the Council-house—or, as it is officially called now, the State-house—in this city on Monday, and on Tuesday His Excellency Gov. DURKEE, delivered or presented his message, which was read by the Chief Clerk of the House.

The message is essentially a business document. Glancing at the present favorable condition of the Republic, after the close of the rebellion and the emancipation of the colored race, it proceeds to notice the decease of the late Gov. JAMES DUANE DOTY. The finances of the territory are declared in a healthy condition, with $41,855 24 in hand. The Governor declares a thorough organization of the militia highly important; thinks a little more legislation regarding it necessary, to comply with the requirements of the organic act, so as to supply the Executive with a staff, and provide for the furnishing of reports to him, that proper representations may be made to the Secretary of War, in order that the arms necessary for their equipment may be furnished. In regard to common schools, education is the foremost duty of the State, and taxation should defray all expenses of the education of children. But the adoption of such views might be premature in Utah at present. Judicial fines might be converted into a school fund, and Congress might be memorialized to perfect the surveys of Utah Territory, that funds might be raised from the school and university lands; also to donate the proceeds of all town sites to the school fund. If there is any territorial taxation for school purposes, it should be imperative. An early survey and sale of public lands is desirable; also the procuring of valid titles to town sites. Action should be taken and Congress memorialized on these subjects. Congress might also be memorialized upon improving roads between Utah and the Missouri River, and Utah and the Colorado River. Half a million dollars could be beneficially expended on the former route, and fifty thousand on the latter. As a general thing, highways, ferries and bridges should be free, but a toll-road between Salt Lake City and the Weber coal mines—about forty miles—might be a benefit to the territory.

The Governor recommends the establishment of a mineralogical cabinet in this city, also the memorialization of Congress for a geological survey of the territory.

It is also recommended to memorialize Congress to appropriate $3,000 for the purchase of additional books for the Territorial Library. The appointment of a Joint Commission to determine the boundary line between Utah and Idaho is recommended, as difficulties are brewing in regard to the question. Owing to the necessity of irrigation, a general law on the subject would be advisable. The document appeared to give general satisfaction.

The past Fall, excepting a sharp frost in early September, was a very fine one, and the Indian Summer unusually prolonged. But with December, Winter came in earnest, and has continued fierce and severe. Many folks prophecy a mild Winter, but if such is to be the case, the season has come with the worst end foremost. Coming so suddenly and so rudely, although it delayed its appearance until late, many people are even now caught unprepared, with buildings half up, and in such cases a dead stop is put to the operations.

Flour has been down to a very low figure, but it is rising. It has been bought as low as $5 per hundred, and that a week or two ago. It now fetches $6 and $7. Other things are also stiffening in price.

BRIGHAM's theatre flourishes, and is in full blast three times a week. It is rather surprising, considering the capacity of the building and the population of the city, that such large audiences should congregate. Mrs. HAYNE is still the star, assisted by Mr. WALDRON, Mr. and Mrs. LESLIE, and the local association. The institution, doubtless, pays richly.

POTTER's Academy of Music does not seem to be so highly favored of fortune. His creditors becoming too importunate, he makes over the building to a Mr. CLOUD, informing the public in general, and those specially interested in particular, that the pay of the actors would first be deducted from the receipts, and then the creditors would be paid gradually from the surplus. The IRWINS are still starring at this place, though the institution is temporarily closed while heating apparatus is being arranged.

BRIGHAM has recovered from his severe attack of pleurisy sufficiently to be out at his favorite amusement, dancing. The Social Hall, the chief temple of Terpsichore in this city, was opened for the winter a few nights ago. Among the guests were Mrs. HAYNE, Mr. WALDRON, Mr. and Mrs. LESLIE, of the histrionic profession; Gov. DURKEE and Private Secretary HEAD, Secretary REED and Quartermaster BENNETT. The Mormons are specially great on the dance, and the theatre comes next. Those who manage these institutions in this city undoubtedly make a good thing of it, the best halls renting at from $50 to $150 per night.

Will of the Late Hon. Samuel D. Bradford, of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 26.

The executors of the will of Hon. Samuel D. Bradford, of West Roxbury, recently deceased, are Messrs, Arthur N. Auslin, of West Roxbury, and Pascal W. Turney, of New-York. The total amount of property left by Mr. Bradford was $1,500,000. This sum was bequeathed as follows in his will dated Jan. 12, 1861:

To his wife, Julia Susan Bradford, all his household furniture, plate, jewelry, (not otherwise bequeathed,) his estate, dwelling, out-building, etc., in West Roxbury, and the income of the sum of $300,000 during her life, with the testamentary disposal of $50,000 of it.

To the Second Parish Church in West Roxbury, $10,000.

To Mrs. Mary R. Bradford (widow of his late cousin) the sum of $3,000.

To his cousin, Samuel Bradford, of Philadelphia, $20,000. (Treasurer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.)

To the child of his late cousin, John Bradford, $5,000; Russell Bradford, of West Roxbury, $5,000; Samuel Bradford Denney, $3,000; Joseph L. Graham, President of a New-York Insurance Company, $3,000.

To the Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen in Boston, $5,000.

Simeon N. Dexter, of New-York, $3,000.

Harvard College, Cambridge, $5,000, to be appropriated as the Board of Overseers see fit.

Middleboro' College, in Vermont, $5,000.

Samuel J. Briggs, of Roxbury, $2,000.

Mrs. Anne Gray Turney, of New-York, $2,000.

The income of $20,000 to his sister, Hannah Bradford, during her life.

F. Lathrop, of Boston, $500; S. W. Buckingham, $500; W. D. Hall, $500; James Dowling, $500. The residue of his property, amounting to over $1,000,000, he placed under trust for his two sons, Samuel Dexter Bradford and J. Henry Bradford.

In two codicils, dated April 11, 1864, and Oct. 4, 1864, he bequeathed the income of $10,000 more to his sister Hannah Bradford. Also $10,000 more to J. Russell Bradford, of West Roxbury. To Samuel Bradford, of Philadelphia, an additional sum of $10,000.

To Sarah and Rebecca, daughters of the late J. Bradford, an additional $15,000. Mrs. Eliza Billings and her sister Ann Billings, of West Roxbury, are to receive $1,000 each.

Mrs. Sarah P. Dana, $1,000; Catharine M. Lamson, of Detham; Capt. Francis Davis, of South Boston; W. H. Milton, of West Roxbury; Isaac Lee, of Philadelphia; Wm. H. Barstow, Francis Barstow, Joseph Walker, D. D.; G. E. Elbs, D. D., and Joseph Dowling, are each bequeathed the sum of $500. These bequests are all to be paid within one year, or sooner, if the trustees see fit.

His will also provides that the expenses incurred by the trustees in taking care of his property shall be taken out of the estate.

A Costly Violin.

On Saturday last Messrs. F. W. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers, sold the celebrated old violin which at one time belonged to the late Dr. THOS. EDMONDSON, afterward used by Prof. ALLEN, and for the last three years in the possession of the late GIOSAE PICCIOLI, a prominent professor of music of this city, by whom it was greatly prized. This celebrated Cremona is well known by musical gentlemen throughout the country, and the fact that it was to be sold under the hammer caused quite a large attendance of the musical fraternity of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. The first bid was $100, then $200, then successively $250 and $300. A gentleman who seemed determined to possess it bid $500, while it was ascertained that there were present at least twenty-five gentlemen eager to take it at that price; then $600 was offered, followed by $700, some fifteen persons claiming the bid. Finally, after several more advances, it was knocked down to GEORGE T. COULTER, Esq., of this city, for $900. This is certainly a big price for a little fiddle, and the auctioneer must have drawn a long bow and the purchaser a long purse. At all events, those who dance after the music of COULTER's Cremona ought to be willing to pay the fiddler.—*Baltimore Sun.*

An agent of our Post-office Department and the United States Consul at Toronto, Canada, have recently found in bond in the Custom-house in that city $10,000 worth of United States three-cent postage stamps, of the consignment of which to a house by the rebel agents in Liverpool our government received information in August. It is supposed that the stamps were captured by the pirate *Florida*. An injunction on the stamps has been gotten out and it is expected that the question of their proprietorship will be shortly argued before a Canadian court.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE CHEST WITH THE SILVER MOUNTINGS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "EAST LYNNE."

She was sailing out of Madeira, the good ship *South Star*, a fine, trim British vessel, built more for cargo than passengers, but carrying the latter when she could get them. On her way home from Brazil she had encountered a succession of bad weather, and had to put into Madeira for repairs and provisions. Some of the crew quitted her there, and whispers went about that they were afraid of her, or of something in her. Two passengers only had come in her from Rio de Janeiro, a gentleman and his servant. At Madeira she took on board a Major Gore, his wife, two elegant young ladies and their maid servant, all in mourning. The Major's means were straightened, and the moderate charges of the sailing vessel as compared with the passage-money of the regular packets, had been the inducement to choose the *South Star*. They had come on board at the last moment, and the usual confusion prevailed.

"Not down there, please; that's the state cabin, and it belongs to the Don," cried a young boy, in a sort of uniform, whose duty seemed to be to show himself in all parts of the ship at once. "The Don doesn't choose for anybody to go into it."

It was the elder-looking of the two young ladies whose descent he thus interrupted. She turned her imperiously handsome face upon the boy, and her fine dark eyes flashed forth the haughty questions just as plainly as her tongue.

"The Don! Who is the Don? What do you mean, boy?"

"That's him," said the boy, pointing to a distant part of the deck. "He is as rich as all the mines of Brazil knocked into one, and he's as good as master of the ship, for his will's law. If he had nothing else but the chest in his cabin, he'd be richer than he could count, for it's full of gold and diamonds."

In spite of her hauteur, which was natural to her, she gazed in curiosity. Leaning inertly over the side of the ship was a tall, slender man, with a pale fine face and sleepy dark eyes. She remembered to have seen him there when they came on board, and she had noticed that he had never once turned his eyes toward them, but remained utterly indifferent to the new comers and the commotion they were causing.

"He was our only cabin passenger," continued the speaker, "until you came on board. We brought him from Rio. He's English born. So's his servant, Vincent; a fellow that's always larking. The Don can check him, though, with half a turn of his sleepy eyelids. You must get a sight of the chest—such a big one! It is of carved ebony, with silver mountings."

"Why is he called the Don?"

"Because he's so rich, I suppose. He lost his wife and child out there, they say, and he's coming home for good. She was Spanish or Portuguese, and there was something odd about her, I fancy. The sailors, I know, whisper about it, but they won't tell me."

"And pray who are you?" demanded the young lady, resenting the familiar manner.

"Oh, I'm a middy. That's what they call us, at least; and a precious sham it is, only we don't know it before we sail. The skipper—"

To the temporary surprise of his listener the young gentleman suddenly vanished. Looking around she saw the "skipper" advancing along with the gentleman passenger. The Captain stopped as he came up, probably thinking it his duty to introduce them to each other.

"Mr. Valencia—Miss Gore."

Mr. Valencia raised his straw hat and bowed. She bent also, but haughtily, as if in resentment of what the Captain had done, and her voice carried a sound of scorn to that functionary's ear as she corrected his mistake.

"I beg your pardon, Sir; it is as well to be correct. Mrs. Clytton, not Miss Gore."

"I beg yours, ma'am," replied the Captain. "I had understood you were the Major's daughter."

Vouchsafing no explanation, Mrs. Clytton turned away, drawing her flowing black-and-white muslin gown around her slight and stately form, and carrying with her the remembrance of a stern face when in repose, but of a wonderfully attractive one when a smile illumined it—the face of Mr. Valencia.

"What do you want, Simms?"

"If you please, ma'am, Miss Auta is waiting to know which of the two berths you would be pleased to choose?"

Mrs. Clytton descended to the cabin, one with two berths in it. A young lady, quite as elegant in form as herself, but with a face of little beauty, save what lay in its fair blue eyes and its sweet expression, stood there, patiently waiting.

"Geraldine, will you be so kind as choose your berth?"

"Which is the most comfortable?"

"I think that one; it seems more airy than this."

"I'll take it, then," said Mrs. Clytton. And the younger lady meekly began to put her own things upon the other.

For a few days there was no great approach to intimacy, Mr. Valencia holding himself aloof. He was deferred to in every way, the new passengers found; and perhaps if there was one thing held in more reverence on board than Mr. Valencia himself, it was Mr. Valencia's ebony chest that he kept secluded in his cabin, and before which a handsome curtain was generally drawn. It was of curious value in itself, that chest, with its elaborate carvings and their adjuncts of silver.

The Gores had left their only son in a grave in Madeira, whither they had gone a year before, hoping to prolong his life. So much depended on it. Had he lived but two months longer, he would have come into a large fortune, and could have willed it to his family. He died, and it went from them; and the Major was returning to England a bitterly disappointed man; returning to poverty and debt, and all sorts of humiliations, for he had fully counted on this coming money for years, and had lived accordingly. Mrs. Clytton, his only daughter, had been a wife for six months only, and had been back under her father's roof, a widow, these three years. She was five-and-twenty now, and had no fortune whatever, but plenty of pride. Auta Gore, an orphan and the Major's niece, lived with them: she possessed about a hundred a year, ninety of which the Major and Mrs. Gore took, leaving her the rest for clothes and pocket-money. Tolerated as a dependent more than a relative, poor Auta had been taught the lesson of humility, and had learnt it effectively.

Certainly the ship did not appear to be a lucky one. Contrary weather pursued it after quitting Madeira, just as it had previously; violent head-winds one day, utter calm the next; and the voyage promised to be unusually prolonged. It seemed to Mrs. Clytton, who was a remarkably shrewd observer, that some sort of dissatisfaction reigned amidst the sailors, which was not allowed to transpire beyond themselves. Meanwhile an intimacy sprang up between the Gores and the Anglo-Spaniard, rather remarkable from his previous coldness. They were together always; he pacing the deck with one or other of the young ladies—generally Mrs. Clytton—at his side, or sitting under the awning in the Autumn sun, while he told them tales of Brazilian life. And Geraldine Clytton had begun to think the wealthy Don worth her notice. The hidden treasures of that chest, filled to its very lid with diamonds and jewels, floated before her in a dazzling vision by night and by day. Simms had craftily thrown out delicate questions on the subject to the servant, Vincent, and he responded without reserve. They were almost priceless jewels, he affirmed; necklaces, rings, armlets, all fit for a queen; one tiara of diamonds was said to be worth eight thousand pounds. Geraldine Clytton turned half faint with delirious hope as she gathered this; and made up her mind, in the consciousness of her irresistible charms, to be George Valencia's second wife. Not for himself did she care; but to be the mistress of such gems she would have well-nigh bartered her soul. The chest was of curious shape, beautiful as it was, very long and narrow; and Mrs. Clytton sometimes saw the sailors look askance at it, more in dread than in admiration. That some mystery, and not a pleasant one, was connected with it in their minds was evident, and she wondered greatly. Did they fear temptation? Not so, she. "I would give all I am worth to lift the lid!" she passionately murmured, gazing in at it one day from the cabin door, as it stood revealed behind the undrawn curtain. "And *I'd* not go anigh it to be made skipper to-morrow," shuddered a passing sailor, in whose hearing she had unwittingly spoken.

"Have you been long in the Brazils?" asked Major Gore one day, as they were all, except Mrs. Gore, who suffered from sea-sickness, sitting on deck, Mr. Valencia leaning over the side in his customary listless manner, while he watched the waves.

"Ten years."

"Ten years of exile! A short while, though, to make a fortune in: which you have done, I believe?"

"A larger fortune than I shall know how to spend," said Mr. Valencia. "We were originally Spaniards ourselves, and have connections still in Brazil, so that I went out under good auspices. The lady I married was also very rich."

"She must have died young. You cannot be more than forty."

"I am thirty-six. I dare say I look forty."

Geraldine Clytton's lips parted as she waited for more. She had become anxious to know somewhat of his first wife. Major Gore continued.

"What did your wife die of, Mr. Valencia?"

Mr. Valencia extended his arm. "See! Is that a petrel? We shall have bad weather again."

Major Gore took his glass. "I think it's only a sea-gull. Your wife, Mr. Valencia—has she been dead long?"

Mr. Valencia turned round and faced the Major, his countenance stern, his lips drawn in. "Pardon me, Major Gore, but I would prefer to speak on some other subject. That is a petrel."

Major Gore stared and bowed. He was not gifted with superfluous delicacy, and he presently entered on his questions again.

"Why do the sailors call you the Don?"

Mr. Valencia burst into a laugh. "They know, I suppose; I don't. Perhaps they take me for a Spaniard."

"Nothing less than a Don—whatever that important title may imply—would travel with a chest of jewels such as yours," interposed Geraldine Clytton in a tone between jest and earnest, as she moved to his place at the ship's side and looked after the bird the harbinger of storm.

The words seemed to surprise Mr. Valencia. "Who told you I traveled with a chest of jewels, Mrs. Clytton?"

"Who told me? Oh, it's the talk of the ship. That large, beautiful ebony chest, you know, in your cabin."

Had his face turned pale?—or was it only Mrs. Clytton's fancy, as she closely watched him? It changed; and the next moment sarcasm was pervading its every line.

"Joking apart, though Mr. Valencia," she persisted, "does the chest contain jewels?"

"It does. Valuable jewels."

"And what shall you do with so many?"

"Bestow them on my wife when I marry again," he replied, looking full into her handsome face.

Had he divined her secret thoughts? For once Mrs. Clytton showed that she was annoyed; she turned to her cousin, speaking tartly. "Auta, how neglectful you are! Poor mamma keeps her cabin, and you sit here never looking after her."

Auta Gore, meek as ever, and lovely in her meekness, was hastening away, when Mr. Valencia offered his arm. She blushed as she took it.

"Your cousin is curious as to my jewels, Miss Gore. It does seem strange, I suppose, for a single man to possess so many. They were my wife's. Had my child lived, they would have been hers; but she likewise died. My wife had a passion for costly gems. Many of them were heirlooms."

"But do not talk of your wife if it pains you to do so," said Auta, simply, remembering the recently passed scene. "We cannot always bear to speak of the lost when they have been very dear to us."

"True; but my case was the opposite one. I did not love my wife, Miss Gore. Her memory is painful to me—I had almost said hateful."

"Oh!" exclaimed Auta.

"She gave me cause to hate her," he continued, in a low tone. "It was not a happy marriage from the first; she was older than I by some years, and we did not assimilate. I married her for money, not for love, more shame to me; still, I—I—tried to do my duty by her. There's a confidence for you, Miss Gore; but I'm sure I don't know why I've told you, unless it is that you have seemed to belong to me since I knew your name was Auta; it was my child's. Let the confidence rest between us."

She blushed again in the prettiest manner possible, by way of answer, and glanced up an assent from her blue eyes, as Mr. Valencia resigned her at the stairs leading to Mrs. Gore's cabin.

And the contrary winds continued, interspersed with dead calms; and the sailors looked gloomy as death. How long was the voyage to last? One thing it favored—and that was the close and ripening intimacy between the passengers; and Mrs. Clytton might always be seen by the side of Mr. Valencia. For hours together they would pace the deck, her arm in his. Whispers went abroad in the ship that he surely meant to make her his second wife. It might be so. Mr. Valencia was not the first man who has succumbed, spite of will, to the charms of an attractive woman.

Was it a dream? Mrs. Clytton sat up in her berth, the drops of horror gathered on her brow. The ship was tossing about in a fearful storm, and she suspected they were in danger. Not at that was her terror awakened, for she was constitutionally brave: but at the whispered words of two of the crew who had come down to secure something or other that had broken from its fastenings close by her head. Snatches of words, at the best, but their import all distinct and terrible. The ebony chest, which had been the subject of so much comment on board, so much covetousness to *her*, did not contain jewels, but the *wife* of Mr. Valencia; the wife whom he was strongly suspected of having murdered. The remains had been smuggled on board in that chest, out of the way of the South American authorities, and he himself set afloat the false report that it held jewels. *There* had lain the cause of all the ill the ship had encountered; it had led to the desertion of most of the crew at Madeira; and these two sailors lamented in rather strong language that they had not deserted too; and they spoke mutinously of the Captain for not hurling the chest overboard, instead of keeping it there to curse the ship and put their lives in danger. Geraldine Clytton's hair stood on end as she listened, and her face turned cold and damp with faintness.

The storm subsided. Not so the tumult in the brain of Mrs. Clytton. Over and over again she asked herself, did she really hear such words, or were they but the fancies of a troubled dream? In the broad light of day, in the reassuring bustle of social life, she laughed at the utter absurdity of the strange tale. Nevertheless, down deep in her heart lay a doubt—true, or untrue? And she saw the sailors exchange discontented whispers one with the other, and heard them say, as they glanced around with ominous faces, that they should never see land again.

"I cannot stand this suspense," she murmured on the evening of the second day. "Yet how end it? It is not a thing I can speak about. The ship would conclude that the fright of the storm had turned me mad——"

"A regular gale, Ma'am, that last, wasn't it? But we shall go along well, I hope, now. The weather seems to have cleared."

"Vincent, tell me!" she cried out, laying her hand upon the man's arm in her feverish impulse; for the interruption had come from him as he was passing her. "Tell me truly, as though you were speaking for your life, what is it that your master really has in that ebony chest?"

"My master has jewels in it, Ma'am," was the ready and evidently truthful answer. "Beautiful gems that belonged to his wife. They were to have been her child's, but the little lady died too. When Mr. Valencia was packing them in the chest he said he had half a mind to leave them behind, so little does he care for them. Only there were no relatives to leave them to."

She heaved a sigh of intense relief. "I heard the sailors whispering the night of the storm, Vincent. They said the ship could not get along for what was in the chest. They spoke of a dead body. Of course I knew it was nonsense."

Mr. Vincent swayed himself to and fro in a perfect delirium of laughter. It was some moments before he could beg pardon for it, or speak at all.

"That was my doing, Mrs. Clytton. When we were getting on board at Rio, it somehow came out to the sailors that the chest had jewels in it. Knowing what a light-fingered lot Jack is on occasions, I thought it well to put them on another scent, and confided to them, as a weighty secret, that the chest really contained the ashes of Mrs. Valencia, which were being brought home for interment. And they have believed it all the while! What soft fellows sailors are!"

Entirely reassured, thoroughly convinced, Mrs. Clytton forgave the man's familiarity and laughed with him, forgetting her dignity. She dismissed the subject from her mind from that moment. Vincent entered on a description of some of the treasures of the chest, and she listened until her pretty mouth watered. Two whole hours that evening was she chattering by the side of Mr. Valencia.

The ship did arrive in port, and safely, in spite of the prognostics of the sailors; and the passengers parted at Southampton, only to meet again early in December, for Mr. Valencia had given a cordial invitation to the Major and his family to meet him in his paternal home in Norfolk—his, now—and spend a long Christmas with him. And they arrived early in December, nothing loth, finding a home replete with every convenience, every luxury, and a warm welcome from Mr. Valencia, who in his turn had been warmly welcomed by old friends around. It was an old-fashioned house, full of winding passages, in which Mrs. Clytton and Auta Gore lost themselves perpetually.

"It is a perfect home!" cried the Major, in a rapture of admiration. "You have given it everything, Mr. Valencia, that can insure happiness and comfort."

"Not quite perfect yet," dissented Mr. Valencia. "It wants one thing more, Major, which I suppose I shall have to give it—a mistress."

"Shall you add that?" inquired the Major, his eye resting, perhaps unconsciously, on his daughter.

"I hope so. The happiness denied to me in my first wife may be mine in a second. What do you think, Miss Auta?"

Auta Gore colored so vividly at the unexpected question, that she was glad to escape in very self-consciousness: and Mrs. Clytton, full of contemptuous pity, said Auta was growing more absurdly shy every day.

The days went on for all parties in a sort of Elysium. Major and Mrs. Gore had never been so luxuriously off in their lives; Geraldine was indulging blissful visions, their whole basis, gold; and Auta was in the mazy depths of a first-love dream, whose idol was George Valencia. Her heart had gone out to him in those days when they were on the broad sea, when he had talked to her in low tones, unsuspected by anybody, and gazed into the depths of her blue eyes.

And the ebony chest? It was in Mr. Valencia's private rooms in the west wing of the house, its contents (as was understood) as yet undisturbed. Geraldine Clytton's desire to see those priceless jewels, so shortly, as she hoped, to be hers, was growing almost irrepressible, fevering her spirit with its excitement. *Why* could he not show them to her? The question began to torment her more than was good for her equanimity, and it gave rise to thoughts not justifiable.

But, let us hope that accident alone led to the step she finally took. On Christmas Eve they were sitting out of doors, when Mr. Valencia, in taking something from his pocket, let fall a key, with a small silver chain attached to it. He did not perceive the loss, and Mrs. Clytton stealthily secured it. It was one of the mildest days ever known at that season, the sun shining, the air balmy as in Spring, the violets and primroses raising their modest heads. Nothing of the unusual beauty saw Geraldine Clytton; that key, lying unsuspected in her hand, was obscuring her vision physically and mentally. Instinct had told her it was the key of the chest, and she had resolved to take a sly peep for herself, like Bluebear'ds wife.

She had to wait for the opportunity, and some delay there must necessarily be; yet her mind was in that feverishly excited state that brooks it not. At the dinner-table that evening an excuse was made for Mrs. Clytton; she was "lying on her bed with a violent headache, and must on no account be disturbed." Half an hour of impatient waiting yet, that they might be fairly settled into the dinner, and then she stole away on her expedition. She hated to lose her dinner; but what was dinner, even though taken by the side of George Valencia, compared to the gratification of that irrepressible longing—the sight of those glorious gems.

The moonlight was streaming in at the corridor windows as she made her way to the opposite wing of the house, shielding with her hand the candle she had brought. Her heart was beating, her veins were throbbing; not at the dishonor of the act she was about to commit, not at the dread of detection, but with the morbid eagerness for the sight she had so long and ardently coveted. Of detection there was little fear at that hour. Mr. Valencia was heading his own table, and Vincent was safe behind his master's chair. Opening the green baize door that shut in the wing, and closing it softly after her, she turned into the second room on the left. There it was! the long, beautiful ebony chest; it stood against the wall, opposite the large window, in the moonbeams, which glittered on its mountings of silver. There was no time to go to work deliberately; for interruption, involving the awful agony of detection and shame, was not impossible, though unlikely; and she hastily put the key into the lock. Even as she did so, a tremor shot through her whole frame; for, in that moment, she knew not how or why, the whispers of the two sailors, that memorable, stormy night on board the *South Star*, flashed into her mind. What if the chest should contain, not jewels, but——? As she turned the key the lid shot back with a spring, startling her well-nigh to death. Surely so large and long lid had never so shot back before! But Geraldine Clytton was not one to yield needlessly to superstition, and she took a good look in at the chest. It was about three-parts filled, and evidently had been unpacked, perhaps set in order, since its arrival at its present resting-place. Numbers of small parcels, covered respectively with paper, with cotton wool, with cardboard boxes as the case might be, completely lined the chest all round, to the width of some inches; they were, no doubt, the jewels; but Mrs. Clytton's attention was caught by what was lying in their midst. Nearly all down the middle of the chest was laid a snow-white damask cloth, lightly covering what might be underneath. Parures of diamonds, no doubt; and she picked off this cloth with so impatient a jerk that the current of air whiffed against the candle and put it out. But not before she had caught a glimpse of what looked like a human face lying there, with wide-open flashing black eyes. At first she could see nothing, the moonlight being so faint as contrasted with the recent light of the candle, and a superstitious terror assailed her, and turned her heart to sickness.

"What a fool I am!" she ejaculated, in a few minutes. "I'm thinking of what the sailors said. Those two things that looked like eyes must be gleaming jewels. And the candle out!—and I not to have had the sense to bring matches with me!"

She put out her hand; she meant to pull them forth, those gleaming jewels, and look at them in the moonlight; but her fingers came in contact with—what? A face. A dead face, beyond a doubt, for it was cold and stiff. A cry of awful terror broke from her, echoing in the silence of the dread room; and Geraldine Clytton flew away, she knew not how or where. Instinct took her toward her own chamber, and near it she ran against Simms, the maid.

"Ma'am! whatever is the matter?"

Seizing the astonished servant by the arm, she pulled her into the chamber, and closed the door. She clung to her as though she would never let her go again. She crouched down in the warmth and light of the fire, her teeth chattering, her breath coming in gasps.

"But what is it?" reiterated Simms, more and more amazed. "Has anything frightened you, ma'am?"

"I—thought—I—saw something in the corridor," came the evasive answer. "Perhaps an owl has got in, Simms."

She caused herself to be dressed: she was alive to the importance of diverting all suspicion from herself, when Mr. Valencia should come to discover the raid on the chest; and she descended to the drawing-room. Mrs. Gore, its only inmate, was asleep by the fire; the Major was sure to be in the dining-room, for he liked to sit long and enjoy a private cigar: but where were Auta and Mr. Valencia? A soft, silvery, happy laugh seemed to answer from the conservatory, and Geraldine Clytton turned to it; the mirrors, as she passed them, reflecting her own scared face, into which the warm blood would not come.

Auta was indeed there, with Mr. Valencia. But how? Her hands were clasped in his; his face was all close to her bent and blushing one. For one blissful moment Geraldine Clytton truly thought she saw some deceptive vision that had no place in reality—that could have none. The next, she had awakened to the truth, and stood there spell-bound. She had never dreamt of this. *Auta* his love! when she had surely thought—— But whispered words were stealing distinctly on her ear; words that well-nigh drove her mad, and turned the current of every pulse she possessed into one living anger.

"My heart went out to you from the first, Auta; and I think you could not have misunderstood me. Geraldine? nonsense! She sought me; I did not seek her. I never had a thought of love but for you. My darling! my darling!"

Auta Gore started from his arm with a cry. That angry woman, with inflamed face and haughty mien, was bearing down upon them like one possessed of an evil spirit. Auta never distinctly remembered what followed. There were raised voices, recriminating words, and some strange charge that lifted her very hair from her head. Major Gore stood holding his daughter back, and Mrs. Gore, only half awake, was staring with her cap hanging to one ear by a single string. Mr. Valencia alone remained calm and cool. The first consecutive words came from him.

"I do not understand it any more than you do, Major. I do know that this is the happiest hour of my life, for your niece has promised to be my wife; but what it is Mrs. Clytton would accuse me of, I really don't know."

"She can never be your wife," retorted Mrs. Clytton. "*You* marry again! Would you take a second wife to murder her as you did your first?"

Mr. Valencia's sleepy eyes for once were opened as wide as his antagonist's.

"Murdered my first wife!" he quietly rejoined. "Thank you. I was not aware I had done anything of the sort."

"You know you did," came the panting answer. "You know that you have got her concealed in that ebony chest; that you had her in it on board, while falsely pretending it was filled with jewels. The sailors knew what was in the chest, and nearly broke out in a mutiny; they said it brought a curse on the ship. *I* accuse you, George Valencia, though you have escaped accusation from others. I have seen the chest and its horrible burthen: I have touched it—the cold, dead face of her you keep concealed there."

The bewilderment in Mr. Valencia's countenance gave place to a sudden smile of light; as if the puzzle had cleared itself. "We will go and see this dead face, if you please, Major, all of us. Mrs. Clytton, I must particularly request your company. It will not alarm you, believe me, Mrs. Gore. Auta, my dearest, do not tremble so; I will take care of you."

It lay in the ebony chest, exposed at once to their view—calm, peaceful, infinitely pretty. Not the dead face of a once living woman, but the waxwork model of of a lovely child, its dark eyes wide open, and a rose-leaf color on its smooth cheeks.

"When my child died, my little Auta—who was more precious to me than anything I have yet possessed on earth—I was fond and foolish enough to have a wax model taken of her," said Mr. Valencia, in a low tone. "I brought it home in my treasure-chest. As you may perceive, I have not yet disturbed it. Mrs. Clytton, it seems, thought she would do it for me. My wife was not murdered, I beg leave to state, Mrs. Clytton; she died peacefully in her bed, surrounded by servants and friends, and she lies buried in Brazil. *May* I be allowed to inquire, madam, what can have given rise in your mind to so extraordinary a delusion?"

Ah, they were soon to know. The culprit was Vincent. The explanation he had given to Mrs. Clytton, on board the *South Star*, was the simple truth, though not quite all the truth. In his propensity for joking—and perhaps really wishing to guard the chest from sacrilege—he had whispered the foolish invention (of the body, not the ashes, and hinting at foul play) to the sailors, as the ship sailed out of port at Rio de Janeiro; hence the disaffection and fear that rose among them—Mr. Vincent himself being perfectly aware of the state of things, but enjoying the joke too greatly to contradict it. Geraldine Clytton listened to the man's shamefaced explanation to his master, and rather wished the boarded floor would give way and let her in.

And those *were* jewels, the parcels lining the chest! And as Mr. Valencia took them out, parure after parure, and tried their glittering beauty upon the shrinking, timid, happy girl, so soon to be his wife, she—that other one—had to stand and bear it.

"But what shall you do with them all, Mr. Valencia?" asked Mrs. Gore. "I never saw so many precious stones in my life!"

"They are Auta's from this hour," he replied. "I did not intend to give them to her until our wedding-day. Mrs. Clytton has obligingly caused me to forestall the gift. Some of them must be reset."

"I don't believe they are so very valuable, after all," burst forth Mrs. Clytton, her agitated voice vacillating between a sneer and a sob; "and—no, mamma, there's no necessity for you to say it! it's *not* a case of sour grapes."

"Of course not," said Mr. Valencia, the faintest shade of a smile at the corners of his sleepy eyelids. "But the next time you accuse a man of murder, Mrs. Clytton, I'd make sure beforehand, if I were you, that it did not end in waxwork."

AN OLD MYSTERY REVEALED.

From Once a Week.

My uncle was a man of mark in his day, not only by reason of the name he bore, and from his health, but because of the notority he had acquired from his performances in connection with sundry wagers; not the least notorious of which was his descent from Westminster Bridge into the Thames by means of a parachute of his contrivance. The rage for betting at that time on every conceivable pretence which induced him to perform this and other dangerous experiments, with other causes, greatly reduced his income, but it was still so large that he was able to live in good style in a house which then stood on the bank of the Thames near the grounds now included in Key Gardens, when the crime I am about to relate was perpetrated.

In this house there lived with my uncle and aunt a cousin of mine, Ellen Shiffnall. As I had spent much of my time in the same house, the relations between us had been very intimate, nor had they been much weakened by an absence of nearly two years spent in a foreign city, where I had been attached to an embassy. For my own part, I can say that it never entered my thoughts to marry her, nor had I, until it was too late to think of it, any suspicion that she had thought differently. But when I had the pain of knowing this, I believed that I had only lost a possible wife and gained a firm and true friend. How little I knew her heart!

Shortly after my return from the Continent I married, and, with my wife, went to live at my uncle's until we could hear of an estate for sale that would suit us. We had been there some weeks, and were as happy as newly-married people can be, which is as much as to say that we lived in as perfect a Paradise as it is possible to find on this earth. Beside my cousin and us, there was staying in the house a German doctor, who had brought a letter to my uncle from Prince Severin, a Servian for whom my uncle had a great friendship. He was a man for whom I had no liking; and no cause for disliking, unless the behavior of my cousin toward him occasionally, which looked too much like a concealed intimacy, might have inspired it. One evening the conversation had turned on the origin of the superstition in Servia and elsewhere that there were vampires who returned at night to drink the blood of the living, and what could have originated the further idea that the victims of these nocturnal visitations in their turn became vampires also. Many were the dreadful stories related by the doctor; I could not help shuddering myself, and happening to look at my wife I was quite startled to see how pale and frightened she looked. I instantly seized an opportunity offered by a remark concerning somnambulism to turn the conversation to that subject.

After we had all retired for the night, my wife and I sat up for some time in our dressing-room talking over the events of the day. Generally she was the very reverse of serious, but on this particulrr evening she was very grave. It was in the dead of night that I woke—hot, unrefreshed, and almost trembling under the influence of a vague dread of something; and which for want of any other reason I at the moment attributed to a dream. I was so nervous that, although I believed my wife was sleeping, I laid my arm across her chest in the hope that it would awaken her. Vain hope! she had entered on her last sleep.

I felt my arm instantly become wet. Frightened and terrified I raised myself on my other arm, and shook and called her by her name. No answer was returned. With a feverish energy I rose, and went hastily into the dressing-room for a small lamp which it was our constant practice to leave burning when we went to bed. Returning with this, I held it so that it should throw its light on her face. The bed-clothes had fallen back in their place when I withdrew my arm, so that the whole of her body but her face was concealed, and this was white as the whitest marble and as stony-looking. Then it occurred to me to look at my arm, and I found that the sleeve which covered it was stained a deep red color. With a strong effort of will, I drew down the clothes. Until this moment I had acted almost without consciousness. There was the dread upon me that my wife was dead, but it had not yet attained the force of conviction. It seemed so impossible that a human being who, as it seemed to me, but the instant before had been answering my remarks and sympathising with me should be now incapable of either, that I had acted under a kind of impression that it was a dreadful dream, and that all would come right presently. My last faint hope, or impression—I hardly know what to call it—was destroyed when I laid bare my wife's bosom. * * * There—marking the source from whence the blood had oozed which lay in the hollow beside it—was a dagger, the blade of which was completely buried in the wound, and only the handle projected from it. I had no need to withdraw the weapon to recognise it as one which I had brought with me from Athens; and which I had a sudden and distinct recollection of having noticed the day before in its place beside other curious weapons in my room. My impulse was now to alarm the house, and my hand was on the bell for that purpose, when the movement was checked by a sudden thought that the blame of the crime would rest on me. I was incapable of considering but one idea at a time, and could not look at a subject from more than one point of view. The thought that I should be suspected of the murder set me thinking of the force of the evidence against me, and in a few minutes I was quite stupefied on finding how entirely I was without an answer to such a charge. The love I bore her would be no reply to the fact that she was murdered by my own dagger while she lay sleeping beside me, that my arm was red with her blood, and that there was no other person who could be charged with the deed. I was young, and deeply as I loved my wife I could not but feel keenly the misery of my own situation; and I was so overwhelmed by its dangers that I remained I know not how long reflecting on it. This hesitation lost me, for the more I thought of my own risk, the more incapable I became of considering anything beyond it. The dread of death, and of such a death, filled my mind, and gave rise to the desire to discover some means of escaping it. In the blindness caused by the fear that was on me, I was but just conscious of my actions; all sentiment was dried up, and the death of the woman I had loved so dearly was nothing in my estimation to the peril I myself was in. The foremost thought in my mind was how I should conceal the body. It did not occur to me that the concealment of the body would not screen me, but as I said before, I could only follow one idea as it presented itself. The idea of concealment suggested the idea that the river would be the best place for the purpose; there it might remain beneath the water until it had so changed that the trace of the wound would be no longer distinguishable. I had no sooner conceived the last idea than a strange revulsion of feeling seized me. The thought of doing anything that would disfigure the body of the woman who but yesterday was living, and whose arms had closed round my neck as she with mock earnestness entreated me not to make her go with my cousin on the water was too dreadful to contemplate. But this feeling soon yielded to one more selfish. I crept silently to the window, drew back the curtain, and looked out. The moon was just visible between the trees from where I stood, and I could distinguish the ripple of the waves in the line of light it threw across the river. It was not more silent out there than in the room where I was, and yet what a difference! I turned my head as this occurred to me, and there I saw, instead of the silvery rays of the moon and the ceaseless, gentle flow of the water, a pallid face, and a blood-stained bosom lighted by the dull glare of the lamp. I opened the window silently and got out. There was nothing stirring, and after I had made sure that there was nobody to see me, I climbed back again, wrapped the corse in the sheets, and lowered it from the window to the turf below. I then took it in my arms and carried it towards the river, carefully keeping out of the stream of light, narrowed to little more than a streak by the trees between which it shone. I had no clothing on beside that in which I had risen from my bed, and with the body in my arms I plunged into the river, intending to sink it in the middle of the stream. Then another difficulty arose I had not before thought of; the tide was flowing, and notwithstanding the blindness caused by the fear I was under, I knew that the body would probably be floating past on its way downwards after the search for it had begun. I then thought that the safest place to dispose of it would be to carry it to an island which occupied the middle of the river and bury it there. Acting on this idea I put the corners of the sheet into my mouth, and struck out for the other side. To draw the body after me as I swam across was not difficult, the difficulty only began when I had to drop my feet into the clayey mud on the bank of the island and to make my way among the trees until I reached a kind of creek which I knew to be there. However, I accomplished this at last, and I feel ashamed even now when I think of the ignoble manner in which fear made me act. I laid the body in the mud at the head of the creek, and pressed it under until it was completely buried, and I relied on the branches of the trees which grew there to conceal the disturbance of the almost stagnant water. I waded down the middle of the creek to the river, and then stripping off my shirt I tore it to fragments and let it float away bit by bit. Then I swam across to the other side, and standing in the water I scrutinized every portion of the ground, and every window of the house, before I ventured to land and creep stealthily towards it. After closing the window, my first act was to examine the door of the bedroom. I had not thought of this before, and I received a fresh shock when I found that the door was locked as I had left it the previous night, and the key remained in the hole; there was another entrance from the dressing-room, but as the dressing-room could only be entered from a bath-room which was never used, and which could itself be entered only by a person passing through a room opening into my cousin's bedroom, I thought no more of that. I declare that till this moment I had been so utterly absorbed in the frantic desire to remove the body to prevent the accusation of murder falling on myself that I had not thought of anything beyond it; it seemed to me that when that was done there would be no difficulty in inventing a reason for her absence. It had never for an instant entered my mind that I had really committed the murder, but now a suspicion came into my mind with the swiftness of light. I remember that on the previous evening we had been talking of somnambulism, and it now occurred to me that I must be a somnambulist once more, as I had been in my boyhood, and that I had done the deed unconsciously. All the horror I had felt before was as nothing to what I felt under this new idea. The more I thought of it the more probable it seemed. Remember I was unable, as I have already said, to think clearly under the dreadful affliction that had fallen upon me, and now my only desire was to escape from the spot. I had nerved myself to brave the suspicions that I knew would attach to me while I believed myself innocent, but now the case was totally changed, and believing it possible that I might without the consent of my will have really committed the deed, filled me with indescribable terror. I dressed myself in fear and trembling, hardly daring to look round me. I once more opened the window and looked out. It was much darker than before, for the moon had gone down, and day had not yet broke, and the stars which shone palely here and there only reminded me that but a few hours before, the being I loved best in the world had been standing beside me looking at the same firmament, and that now she was lying in a bloody grave, and I, her husband, was a fugitive, with the almost certainty of a death equally violent, and, in addition, disgraceful, if I were taken.

There were in those days few houses in Kew, and these were chiefly cottages scattered at intervals beside the highway. It was easy to avoid these by keeping along along by the river side, which I did as far as Lambeth Palace, where I got into a ferry-boat, in which the sculls had been left by its owner, and rowed from thence to a timber wharf which stood on what was then known as Peddlar's Acre, where I landed, and from thence made my way to Southwark, that being the most crowded place, and where a single individual, however dressed, was least likely to attract attention.

I had purposely destroyed some of my clothing, and dropped it into the wster, and this gave me an opportnnity of buying other articles in place of them at an old-clothes shop without exciting attention; it was a very common thing, as the woman who kept it remarked, for men to lose their clothes in that neighborhood. I stayed in this part just long enough to get some breakfast, and then went on to the high road taken by the stage-coach to Southampton; and after walking about a mile or two it overtook me, and I found a place on the roof and was carried to that port; from whence I embarked for Buenos Ayres, then occupied by a whole colony of foreigners who had gone thither to make their fortunes, and where—though I was not aware of it when I decided on going there—I was less likely to be noticed than in any other part of the world.

I remained in South America several years, sometimes in one State, sometimes in another; now fighting in one of the little armies which were incessantly engaged in warfare, and at other times living the idle life of a guacho at one of the estates belonging to the many men whose acquaintance I had made in my rambling career; but never remaining long in one place. There was a constant dread upon me that I should one day be seized for the crime of which I had at last ended by believing myself guilty. During all these years I believe I never knew what it was to have rest—my body slept, but my mind was then occupied with dreams, which were more painful than the worst of my waking thoughts, because they were not under my control. Notwithstanding this conviction, that I should one day be taken for the murder of my wife, the desire seized me to return to England, a desire I could not shake off, and to which I at last yielded.

I stayed but a short time in London before going on to Kew. The village, I found, had grown considerably since I last saw it; the inn I had not unfrequently slept in, in my young days when I did not wish to disturb them at home at unseasonable hours, was still there, but had been largely added to, and was now called a hotel. The landlord however, was the same, though from a slim active fellow he had grown grey and fat. Pretending that I had come down for a few days for the benefit of my health, I flattered his vanity by conversing familiarly with him, and, as soon as I dared, I questioned him concerning the people who had formerly lived in —— House; for I had already ascertained that those who lived in it were no relatives of mine, and that they had occupied the house some time. The account he gave was broken by many questions, but it was in substance as follows; and I leave those who read this to imagine what my feelings were when I heard it.

After giving many details concerning my uncle and aunt to which I need not refer, he went on to say—"A good many years ago, Sir Sampson ——, his wife, and a nephew named Ashton Thorp and a young lady lived in it. Mr. Thorp was married, and had his wife with him. One night, after wishing the family good night, they disappeared and were never seen again. They had been in bed, and there were some little marks of blood on the blanket, and one of the sheets was gone; the window, too, was found open, and everybody believed they had been murdered. There was a German doctor living in the house, and one of the women-servants told Sir Sampson that she had seen him coming from Miss Shiffnall's (that was Sir Sampson's niece) bedroom late that night, after the family had gone to bed. When she was asked how she came to be up at such an hour she said that she had gone into the study to look at some pictures her master had had sent him from London, and had gone to sleep there, and she was creeping quietly along the passage for fear of being heard, when, just as she was opposite Miss Shiffnall's door, the doctor came out, and looked dreadfully white when he saw her, and turned back again for a moment and spoke to somebody. Sir Sampson was furious when he heard this, and turned to the doctor, who was in the room, and asked him if what the woman said was true. The doctor said it was, but said he had only gone there to take Miss Shiffnall a draught she had asked him to prepare for her, which he had promised to do, but had forgotten until it was too late to call her maid, and he had therefore taken it himself. This did not satisfy Sir Sampson, though he said nothing more just then, but left the room with his butler and went to Mr. Thorp's room. They examined everything there, and the butler called his master's attention to a door leading from the dressing-room into a passage leading to the bath-room, which he said had been opened, though the bath-room was never used. They both then went along the passage, and found that the other door had been opened, which they could see by the broken cobwebs that were hanging down. After this they went up to the doctor's bed-room, and just as they got inside the room, they saw him with a bottle in his hand, which he seemed to be going to pour on the sleeve of a shirt. I suppose Sir Sampson had begun to be suspicious by this time, for he knocked the bottle out of the doctor's hand and snatched the shirt away from him. Well, it turned out that there was blood on the sleeve; and Miss Shiffnall, who was not up when the questioning was going forward, and had not heard what the doctor had said, declared to her aunt that she had not seen him the night before, nor had he brought her any draught. The end of it was that Sir Sampson, who was very fond of his nephew, had the doctor taken to prison.

"They searched everywhere for the bodies, but for a long time the only thing they found were some pieces of linen with Mr. Thorp's name on floating in the river, and that made them keep on every day for a long while, until at last they found Mrs. Thorp's body buried in a creek on yon island, with a dagger in her breast. I was there at the time, but I should not have known her, nor would anybody else, but they proved it was her by her being wrapped in a sheet which had got Sir Sampson's coat-of-arms and name on. They never could find the body of her husband, though they dug up the bottom of the creek from one end to the other to look for it, and it was supposed that it had been carried away down the river by the tide or else sunk in it. They say that the doctor looked like a man dazed when he was told where they found Mrs. Thorp's body.

"There was never such a stir in this part as when the trial came on. The Duke and Sir Sampson went up together, and I believe pretty nearly everybody else followed their example. I got a good place in the court, through Sir Sampson's footman, who took me in with him.

"The doctor was very quiet while they were giving evidence against him, until Miss Shiffnall was called, and then he began to fidget about and bite his nails. I don't think he quite understood the full meaning of what she said, for though his face kept changing from red to pale, and from pale to red, he looked puzzled while she was speaking. He might have been found guilty without her evidence; for a foreigner was brought forward who said he was nothing but a spy, and this, of course, had a great effect on the jury. But she said that she had often heard him speak angrily of Mr. Thorp, from whom he seemed to have received some slight. There was a counsel who spoke for him, and tried to make things appear different to what they were; but it was no use—he was hung two days afterward. They say that after he was condemned he told Sir Sampson something about Miss Shiffnall. I don't know what it was, but she left them and went away a good while, until after Lady —— died, and then she came back again and stayed with Sir Sampson until he died too. She lives now in that cottage over there, where you see a head with snakes curling all over it above the door."

I was so utterly confounded by what I had heard, that if I had not walked away, the landlord could not have failed to perceive my agitation, and, as I was less altered than he, except in color, might have recognized me, or, at any rate, have suspected who I was. The more I thought of the matter, the greater seemed the difficulty of comprehending what had really happened. That the doctor had for some mysterious reason murdered my wife, I willingly believed; on the other hand, I knew that he had no share in removing her body to where it was found, and that he was equally innocent of murdering me, of which he had been suspected. I thought my cousin might help me to a comprehension of the matter, but I felt a great aversion to making myself known to her, because in that case I must have explained how I came to be alive, and the cause of my leaving home, and possibly of causing her to suspect that, after all, the doctor might have been innocent, and that I alone was the guilty person.

I followed her about from place to place with a kind of fatuity, and I dare say she thought I was a harmless imbecile, for she could not help noticing me, though I took care not to approach near her, from the fear that she would recognize me. It was not an unfrequent occurrence for her to go to London, and on these occasions, if I followed her so far as the newly-opened railway station, I never went to town; I did not wish her to suppose that I was a spy on her actions. One morning when we were near the station it began to rain, and for the sake of shelter I followed her in. I was walking up and down at one end of the platform when the train drew up, and it had hardly come to a stand-still before the whistle sounded the signal to depart. The train moved on the instant—screams, and shouts to stop, followed, which though obeyed as quickly as possible, was not quick enough to prevent several accidents. My cousin, who was getting in the carriage at the moment it moved on, was thrown down, and fell between the carriages and the platform. I rushed forward to save her, but was only in time to assist in getting her from beneath the train. Her clothes and legs were crushed into one mass, and she was quite insensible. We carried her into the station, where the other sufferers too were brought, except one, whose head had been nearly severed from his body and lay stretched on the platform, a frightful spectacle. A doctor was soon on the spot, and after a short examination he pronounced my cousin's case hopeless; the upper part of both her legs had been completely crushed. He had brought some stimulants with him, and as soon as she gave signs of a return to consciousness he administered some to her. I tried to soothe her when she began to complain, but the moment she heard my voice I saw her eyes brighten, and from the startled look on her face, which drove away the expression of suffering it had bone just before, I guessed she had recognized me; it was as though approaching death had sent her mind back to the days of her youth. Directly afterward, from the words she uttered, and the questions she asked, I found that this was so; but she seemed to think that I was not a real being of flesh and blood. I left her to get something on which she could be moved to her home, and soon found some men who undertook to carry her there on the sofa on which she lay. I went in and sat down beside her. All the time I remained in sight she kept her eyes fixed upon me, and once when I wetted her forehead with the sponge dipped in vinegar she raised her hand feebly and touched mine. At this touch she seemed to recover energy, and told the woman who was waiting in the room to go away. Then she spoke to me, and called me by my name, and I was forced to reveal all that I have told. She made no remark on what I said, but asked me with an animation which surprised me if it was certain that she could not live long. I had seen persons die violent deaths too often to think much of that change which must come to all, and I did not hesitate to tell her what the doctor had said. She closed her eyes, and there was a twitching of the features which showed that she regarded death with less indifference than I did; but she soon recovered her composure, and gave me the explanation of the mystery which had made my life a burden to me. It can be told in a very few words.

She acknowledged that the love we had borne each other from our childhood had strengthened in her case with the advance of age, until, at the time I returned from the University, she had come to regard me with a devotion that ruled her whole soul. She thought too that I loved her so much that I should eventually make her my wife, so that when I married another she hated my wife with an intensity which she herself described as madness, and little by little the desire to kill her grew so strong that she determined to execute it. She at first thought of poisoning her, but the difficulty of procuring poison without exciting suspicion against herself when my wife died induced her to encourage the advances of the foreign doctor until she had acquired such an influence over him that he, being a man without scruples, received her hints readily, and at last they discussed the murder openly between them. He probably was too keen-witted not to suspect her motives, though she represented that her reason for desiring to get rid of my wife was from the fear that she might reveal to Sir Sampson something the had seen taking place between them. Knowing how fond I was of my wife, it had not occurred to her that I could be suspected of murdering her, nor was she aware that her accomplice intended to use violent means; he, however, had determined on effecting it in such a way that suspicion must inevitably fall on me; for this reason he had selected the dagger which was known to belong to me; his knowledge of anatomy enabling him to use it in such a way that his victim had not time to cry out.

It cannot be necessary that I should say more. My life, though a wretched one in comparison with what I expected it would be, might have been worse. I might have died a disgraceful death, and at all events I have been spared the misery of going down to my grave with the belief that when I met my wife in another world it would be a meeting between a murderer and his victim.

THE MONITOR MONADNOCK.

Report from Chief-Engineer J. Q. A. Ziegler.

Chief-Engineer ZIEGLER, of the monitor *Monadnock*, has just written a report of the performance of that iron-clad. The following is her more recent record:

Our arrival at Havana was the cause of much wonder and speculation. Never before had an American iron-clad been in foreign waters, and this vessel was the first one to have that honor; the *Canonicus* following soon after. While there we were thronged from morning till night, every Cuban expressing himself surprised at the wonderful genius of the Yankee nation. After enjoying the kindest hospitality from the Cubans, and being much amused at their expressions of delight, &c., we again sailed on the 6th of June, steaming slowly out of the harbor, to allow the natives to take a favorable view of the monster of the deep.

Our cruise was favorable, (moderate sea running,) making but five and five and a half knots, owing to the orders of the Admiral to keep the *Canonicus* along with the rest of the fleet—this class of ships being failures as far as sailing qualities are concerned, compared with this vessel. After leaving the *Canonicus* at Port Royal we steamed along at our old speed, eight and a half knots an hour, and arrived at Hampton Roads on the 12th inst. And here we laid waiting our final orders for home, which came on the 17th ultimo.

Went to sea late that night, and after a fine run arrived off Delaware Bay Sunday evening early, and came to anchor next morning. Steamed up the bay, logging nine and a half and ten knots all the way, arriving at Fort Mifflin at 11 M. precisely, in as good condition and as perfect as she was on the day of sailing from Boston.

During the whole time the ship has been in commission—ten months—we have sailed 6,000 miles, passed Hatteras eight times in all, and been in considerable heavy weather—three days, especially, last December, were enough to test any ship afloat—still she rode it bravely out in safety, not a single accident occurring to mar our pleasure, or disturb the confidence we had so firmly reposed in her. All agree that she is a perfect, successful, sea-going monitor. Too much praise cannot be accorded to her constructor, WM. L. HANSCOM, both as regards her staunchness and sailing qualities. Her average speed all day, with an ordinary sea, is eight knots; by driving her a little, more can easily be obtained; but as her machinery is very light, it was considered imprudent to run her at sea more than 55 or 60 revolutions; in smooth water, she has repeatedly run 10 knots for hours together. Her ventilation is complete, being carried to all parts; and during the hottest of our cruise, the thermometer never ranged higher than 100 degrees, averaging generally 96 and 98 degrees.

Thousands of strangers, including the Captain-General of Cuba and his suite, have visited the ship; also many French and English army and naval officers, and all agree as to her success.

In conclusion, let me hope that the rest of her class may give as good account of themselves to the government as the *Monadnock* has. As she has been no expense to the department, except her actual running expense, I consider her a perfect success in every way, both in fighting and sea-going qualities; and the government has no superior in the iron-clad navy.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
J. Q. A. ZIEGLER, Chief-Engineer.

AFFAIRS IN OHIO.

The New General Assembly—The Organization—Governor's Message—Abstract of the Document.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Jan. 1, 1866.

The Fifty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Ohio convenes this morning in the Capitol. It consists of one hundred and forty-two members, the Senate being composed of thirty-seven, and the House of Representatives of one hundred and five members. Politically, the body is divided as follows:

SENATE.

Republicans	26
Democrats	11
Republican majority	15

HOUSE.

Republicans	71
Democrats	34
Republican majority	37

These figures show a majority of fifty for the Republicans on joint ballot, which is liberally sufficient for all practical purposes.

Usually the Lieutenant-Governor of the State calls the Senate to order and presides until the Lieutenant-Governor-elect is inaugurated—the inaugurations of State officers-elect ordinarily occurring on the second Monday of January. A vacancy having occurred in the office of Governor by the death of JOHN BROUGH, and that vacancy being filled by the Lieutenant-Governor, CHARLES ANDERSON, there has been considerable discussion as to the proceedings proper upon the meeting of the Senate—whether the President *pro tem.* of the last Senate was authorized to preside until the new Lieutenant-Governor was qualified, or whether the new Senate provided for its own organization. These questions were settled in caucus on Saturday night by the adoption of a resolution that the oldest member (Mr. CARLIN, of Hancock County,) should call the body to order and nominate Mr. MARTIN (of Stark County) as President *pro tem.*

A House caucus on Saturday night nominated the officers for that body. It will be organized by the election of Col. E. A. PARROTT, of Montgomery County, as Speaker, and of B. J. LOOMIS, of Cuyahoga County, as Clerk.

The new bodies, as they appeared in caucus, (or at least the majority thereof,) will compare very favorably in general appearance and promise of good behavior with any of the modern Legislatures of our State.

The message of Gov. ANDERSON will be read this morning. It is one of the most elaborate ever delivered in Ohio, and it is a document destined to occasion much discussion not only in Ohio, but throughout the Union. Its expositions of State affairs and its suggestions for retrenchment and reform are practical and sensible, and will, in the main, be generally approved. It exposes the fact that the expenditures from general revenue in 1865 exceeded those of 1864 by the following large amount, $1,259,499. Some of the excesses which make up this sum are worthy of special notice, viz.:

Direct taxes paid United States Government	$766,806
For Benevolent Institutions	224,719
Printing, Binding and Stationery	110,256
State Military expenditures	62,387
From Governor's Contingent Fund	13,357
Judicial salaries	11,585
Cost of legislation	7,081
Care of and heating and lighting State House	6,186

Perhaps this analysis of State expenses may be consoling to men of families who find heavy excesses in their private accounts for 1865 as compared with 1864.

After disposing of State affairs, Gov. ANDERSON attaches to a complaint against the General Government for the retention of Ohio soldiers in Texas, a most earnest and fervent protest against the Monroe Doctrine, and a war on its account for the benefit of the Republic of Mexico. The significance and earnestness of this protest entitles it to general reading, and therefore from an advance copy of the message I transcribe it. Calling the attention of the General Assembly to his correspondence with the War Department respecting Ohio troops in Texas, and claiming that they were detained because a war for Mexico might be contemplated, the Governor says:

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

The facts disclosed in, and inferable from, this correspondence, seem to justify that supposition of those purposes in the uses of the Union Volunteers. And recent events appear still more strongly to invoke our attention to the danger of another and a different war. Inasmuch as Ohio would be called upon, in that case, to spend again her full share, and more than her full share, of her best blood and treasure, in this new and gigantic enterprise, I desire for these more general, obvious reasons, as well as for those specially indicated, to ask your attention also to this grave matter. With all the admonitions from war and its dread consequences, (personal, economical, political, social, moral and national,) and with all the enchanting allurements to peace and peaceful industries, in all their manifold uses and blessings, we are now loudly and vehemently exhorted to shut our eyes and turn our hearts against these delights, and to plunge headlong into the new and inscrutable expenses, dangers and horrors of another great and prolonged war. And for what? To maintain the "Monroe Doctrine" and to uphold our honor.

What the "Monroe Doctrine" really is, we have never agreed amongst ourselves. Its origin is doubtful. Its purpose was uncertain. Its means are, to day, unspecified. One thing is very certain, however. It is, in the mouths of its present advocates, very different in all these regards from that intended by Great Britain when, for purposes of her own, she suggested it, or by Mr. MONROE and his Cabinet when they borrowed it from Mr. CANNING. Another is also most clear. It is wholly incompatible with that other, the fundamental doctrine, which the Father of his Country—the very Moses in our early wilderness—bequeathed to us as a last legacy, and as a perpetual rule of our national action, viz., to "beware of all entangling alliances."

But the question which really concerns us now is, not what its history or its claptrap name might imply it to be, but what it is in its own simple nature. And, as it seems to be now translated, it is a proposition for our government, entirely without invitation, to elect itself into a sort of parent or guardian, for the whole family or batch of Spanish-American republics and peoples on this entire continent, and to protect them, by arms, or menace of arms, against a real or imaginary conspiracy by all the crowned heads of Europe.

Our first inquiry ought to be whether, in the nature of the thing, or by its word or spirit, our Constitution has in its original terms, or by any amendment or implication of either, at all endowed our National Government with any such function of guardianship over all the imbeciles of the continent or the globe? It is true this is a domestic question, wholly between ourselves, the people and its government. It is not for Europe to make this point of objection. But as one of the people, and without present argument, I demand the warrant for this doctrine or measure.

A second natural inquiry is, to what good end can this intrusion and usurpation come? It is said to be the sacred cause of republicanism against the accursed principle of monarchy. Well, I do not yield to any in my devotion to the cause of republicanism—real republicanism. But, because I honor the genuine principle above all things, do I scorn and despise its counterfeit and sham pretences. And the facts are, that Mexico has never been, and can never be, a republic—unless her people will accommodate us by being born again—and of entirely different parentage. She, with all her sister "republics" of South America, has been, from the beginning, uninterruptedly, a most violent, bloody, incendiary, disgraceful Anarchy. In forty odd years of "independence and liberty" she has undergone, it is calculated, more than two hundred public revolutions—all of them of force, and most of them bloody. She has continually injured all the nations with which she held communications; has ruthlessly ruined and oppressed her own people and government—if government it can be called which governs nothing and nobody—and has brought disgrace alike upon the sacred name of republican liberty and of human nature. Say what we will—do what we may in this affair—a certain amount of intelligence and virtue is indispensable to a republican form of government; and it is a simple slander upon that great cause to pretend that the Mexicans, or any such people, are fit for our form of government. It is, besides, a vain thing for us to attempt to hold them up in this, their free right of mutual slaughter and of general ruin. As individual philanthropists, it were as wise for us to spend our money and shed our blood for the abstract right of an empty meal-bag to stand alone. For the rest, if they were worth our going to war for, they would not need our help in war. At their distance from Europe, and amidst their other circumstances of advantage, they could easily repel all France and Austria, much more the corporal's guard, which has subjugated them. Only compare what they have done in this, their war, with the deeds of our own rebels and traitors in ours—real men, though they were following in the example of Mexican conspiracy and civil wars. We may thereby discover the inutility of *taxing and drafting our people in their wars*.

Perhaps, however, it may be alleged, that we need, or may need, their territory. It must be a profound ignorance of that country which would desire its annexation, with or without its population of hybrid fanatics and barbarians upon it. *Without them*, Mexico is a land infinitely overpraised as to its natural resources and capabilities. Very rich in minerals and precious metals it surely is; but let it not be forgotten that a few acres of our own fertile, arable lands, are of more worth—and gold's worth, too—than all the mines of Golconda; whilst most of theirs, for want of rains, can only be cultivated from irrigating ditches. And these, as rich or desirable as it may be, we have more than enough, and better, of the same sort now in our possession.

What we want is gold in commerce, not in Mexican mines. It matters not what nation or people digs or stamps it. We are sure to get and keep our big share of it, unless, indeed, we forsake our honest industry and betake ourselves to general freebooting for gold, or universal crusading for liberty. Let loose in commercial circulation, it must become the property of the world, chiefly through American channels. In the mines, it is like the poet's "gems" in "the dark unfathomed caves of ocean"—a contingency—a possibility—a myth. It is a lifeless form of dull ore—an imaginary wealth,—darkly hidden in the womb of a sterile nature, and awaiting the quickening touch of the Prometheus of a peaceful industry to waken it into life. And we have no population nor surplus energy to waste in that adventure. It is a latent power, paralyzed by the terrors and ruins of revolutionism and anarchy. And we are not the nation, at this time, by our precept or example, to quell their disturbances and to supplant them by order and industry. We must first "set our own house in order" before we undertake the affairs of all our neighbors.

In short one year of peaceful industry by the Mexicans (if they could only go back into Aztecs!) would be of more money value, and of more national honor, too, to us, than decades of war, with a century of conquered possession of these mines and all their naked lands. And it must not be forgotten in this connection, that one month of a war with France would cost this nation, in the loss of its national credit and the depreciation of its currency, more than all Mexico is worth in fee simple. And, with its people cumbering the ground. Patriotism averts her eyes from the horrid picture. Only imagine our Congressmen, Senators, and Presidents of the grade of intellect and morals of Mexicans, our new "Southern brethren," by the aid of their allies, our raw freedmen, ruling us and our posterity! For it is of the nature of of our institutions and habits, that its worst classes must rule us, greatly beyond the proportion of their numbers. The heart sinks and almost settles in the sadness of despair in the apprehension of such a dismal fate for our "renovated" nation.

The lesser questions of this subject are all on the same side and in the same direction. We are asked to go to war with France, or to menace and bully her in behalf of Mexico. In other words, we must plunge into war with one of the foremost nations and peoples of all this world or of Time, in the imaginary interest of one of the lowest and last. We are to be involved in bitter, and, it may be, incurable controversies and embroilments with a nation and people to whose treasure and blood we so very largely owe our national existence, for the sake of another which we have fraudulently and remorselessly plundered and slain, and which, of all others, we most bitterly despise and hate—and to which also we most exclusively owed our late danger of national destruction and ruin. For, without that "fatal golden apple of discord," the Mexican possession of Texas and her other "territories," we should not have had our war of rebellion.

It may be very true—it is very true—that neither France nor Austria has any business in Mexico. But the answer is very plain—"*No more have we!*" Because our Government was established for the good of our own people. It was neither given to us to propagandize liberty among the Mexicans and Hottentots, nor Christianity to the Saracens of Jerusalem, nor the Chinese at Pekin. And if monarchs have no more sense nor principle than so to have used and use their people's money and lives, let us Republicans, at least, set for both—the people's and their monarchs—the higher example of administering our own affairs honestly, humanely and wisely, and in accordance, too, with a blessing and a restraint they have not—a Constitution.

That France took advantage of our weakness in planting her seeds of Latin despotism in Mexico, is also very true. Neither was this act very chivalric, or fair, or friendly. But it is, nevertheless, only what human nature always has done and always will do. It is exactly what we have done, and what this same class of crusading propagandists, notoriously, are waiting to do now with Great Britain. More than that. It is exactly what we deserved. We had abased, demeaned, weakened our national power. Our power deserved the contempt of all nations except Mexico. Now that we are strong, are we to afflict or punish other nations with wars, because we were weak or contemptible? or because they had the sense to see us as we were, and the human nature to treat us as we deserved. But the truth is, weak or strong, we had and have no business with Mexico or France in this affair. As to any point of honor, therefore, it is as baseless as this doctrine, of which it is a fit part. If our statesmen of 1820, or our politicians of 1864, (for the age of American statesmanship has passed) have made an untenable point of interest or honor, the sooner we abandon it now, in our pride of strength, the more becomingly and decorously we shall act. This conduct will also be more consistent with that calm, conscious sense of power which befits a strong, brave people, trusting ourselves and fearing none others. It is only the vain and weak who should parade and fluster at every constructive injury or imaginary insult.

If, then, these our fellow-citizens mean war—we have only had too much of that for the preservation of our wealth and happiness, or the safety of our own republican institutions. A more certain and patent-right plan of becoming a monarchy ourselves could neither be devised nor imagined than for us to go to war with Europe, and the rest of mankind, in behalf of the republicanism of Mexico. In that case treason will have done its worst. A standing army and a continuance and confirmation of this irresponsible executive military power, beyond a question, must make us the very horror these optimists affect to resist and overthrow throughout the world—a despotism. And if it mean only menace and bluster, we have already done too much of that, either for our credit abroad or self-respect at home. Besides, the deed may go beyond the purpose. France is not a nation to be much or long menaced and bullied. She is easy to be seduced into a war—not very easily allured again to peace. One of the bravest, most chivalric and sensitive of all people, not even the memory of her BEAUMARCHAIS, ROCHAMBEAU and LAFAYETTE, and of our FRANKLIN, ADAMSES, and WASHINGTON—the traditions of the men and deeds of 1776—can make her, in quietude, long endure our arrogant championship of SANTA ANNA, MIRAMON and JUAREZ, with their motley, anarchic principles and doings of this era.

It is not, perhaps, strange that in 1820 Mr. MONROE, and our fathers of that age, should have had high ideas of South American independence, and the "universal spread of free principles." BOLIVAR seemed a WASHINGTON then. But with our advantages of having seen in the interim their results, it is passing strange that any of us should cling, or affect to cling, to that delusion. A lifetime of unexceptionable, ruinous and ignominious failures throughout all these "Republics" ought to admonish us of its futility. It is as if some old Knight of Malta should now arise to urge upon us again the march to Jerusalem. "Surely," he would shout, "the bones of our Saviour ought not to be kept in the desecrating custody of infidels! Press on the holy crusade!" Mr. MONROE was, doubtless, a very good, sensible, honest, old-fashioned sort of a President, according to the measure of his abilities. It may be possible that he really was absurd enough (with his doctrine of States Rights and strict construction) to have claimed this national power to establish and usurp the office of an universal wet-nurse to all the orphan republics in the world. However that may be, there once was a patriot and statesman whom we can trust. GEORGE WASHINGTON—the only really and truly grandly great man who ever filled that seat—has taught us a doctrine, worth his teaching and our remembering and observance—the eleventh commandment: "Mind your own business." The especial propriety of this course in this particular instance is the more apparent from the strong probability that if we leave things alone they will of themselves come around to the point we desire.

This, truly, is very plain talk, but none other is suited to the dread emergency. Just escaped from a war the grandest and noblest of all history, we are now instantly threatened and imperiled by another of unknown issues, and the most causeless and unworthy which ever disgraced mankind. Can we afford to be reticent? Have we time and opportunity left us to dally with it? As for myself in this crisis and in these times, and on such subjects, I have made up my mind to keep no secret or confidence from the people. The issues are too great, the perils too awful and imminent, for either silence or hypocrisy.

It may be true, also, that the Governor and General Assembly of Ohio have no direct official relation to such topics. It may be (and such has generally been my past opinion and course of action) that it would have been better that this custom of our interfering in national affairs had never begun. But it is a custom, and right or wrong, our constituents have acquiesced in it. And, moreover, as the people of Ohio have a deep stake in this matter, I have felt justified in speaking thus plainly and sincerely what I believe of this greatest present question. If my fellow-citizens of the General Assembly thing differently upon this subject, would it not be well enough to cast about in a timely forethought, to determine what classes of the people's property can well bear heavier taxation than they now endure? If we advocate going into another war, there can be no escaping the responsibility of our voting the means necessary to the end. And if your body shall determine (against my earnest convictions) to pass the customary resolutions of advice and instruction to our Representatives and Senators in Congress in favor of this measure, would it not be just and proper for you to indicate to them some fresh and unstrained sinews of war?

Whatever the effect of this protest upon the General Assembly, it cannot fail to awaken lively discussion in other circles. It furnishes admirable material for spicy editorials, in which may be set against it the action of the Baltimore Convention, the avowed opinions of Gen. GRANT, the probable policy of the government, as well as several other matters I need not particularize.

The chief business before the General Assembly will be embodied in bills and resolutions for a general restoration of financial and other affairs to a peace [illegible]tablishment, and in combinations and calculations looking toward and providing for the election of a United States Senator to succeed JOHN SHERMAN, whose term of service expires with the present Congress.

The prominent candidates are JOHN SHERMAN, ROBERT C. SCHENCK and JOHN A. BINGHAM. Ex-Gov. DAVID TOD has been spoken of, and occasionally the name of Postmaster-General DENNISON is mentioned. It would be frequently mentioned, but for the fact that Mr. DENNISON'S friends are authorized to say that he is not a candidate.

The gentleman who will be chosen Speaker of the House to-day is from Dayton—Mr. SCHENCK'S home—and is known to be his earnest friend; but Mr. PARROTT'S nomination is not to be regarded as an indication of the sentiments of members of the House on the Senatorial question.

It is too early in the "season" to indulge prognostications very liberally, but it may be safe to say that the warmth of the contest between SHERMAN and SCHENCK will (combined with other influences) be very likely to postpone an election until next Winter. The present General Assembly holds over, and mighty things may transpire in the political world ere Jan. 1, 1867, shall be calendered.

"Federal relations" are likely to disturb the General Assembly early in the session. There will be resolutions *pro* and *con* respecting the President's policy and the action of Congress. On the one side, as regards the President, there will be considerable restraint, from the fact generally acknowledged that the message to Congress met the sober sense of a vast majority of the people of Ohio.

On Monday next Gen. J. D. Cox will be inaugurated Governor, and will deliver his inaugural address, when you will hear again from TURNER.

COLORADO.

Its Present Resources and Future Prospects—The Message of Gov. Gilpin.

The following message of Gov. GILPIN, of Colorado, will interest those who take an interest in that State:

GOLDEN CITY, Dec. 16, 1865.

Fellow-citizens of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Selected by the people, and summoned to the responsible work of framing the laws and institutions of the State of Colorado, accept from me, gentlemen, the warmest expressions of congratulation and welcome.

Invited by our countrymen to assume a position in the sisterhood of independent States of the American Union, the people of Colorado respond to that invitation with patriotic promptitude and unanimity. In entering upon the work which summons us together, it will be our care to secure to our State and people sound laws and good government, administered by good men, and so to legislate as to stimulate the healthy prosperity of our citizens, considered individually and associated, and so to act on external interests as to recognize and hasten the completion of the continental system of States, as the point-blank road to universal peace and fraternity, and in harmony with the paramount mission of the American people.

Associated with the brief but interesting history of Colorado, and in youth a pioneer in the mountain wilderness, and now lately in the formation of our territorial commonwealth, and now again associated with the people to found, erect and perpetuate the State of Colorado, suffer me to say that, in my humble judgment, their legislation has been found intelligent and satisfactory to the people. Their energies are heroic, and accompanied by marvelous results and success. Their victorious soldiers, illustrious for martial discipline, devotion and intrepid valor, their loyalty to the Union and their patriotism, are preëminently active, constant and unsullied.

In the admirable constitution adopted by the people, and in the preliminary legislation of the territory, we shall find both instruction and counsel, much to perpetuate, but little to weed out. In these are expressed great care and solicitude for the activity of minute municipal government, for the purity of elections, for universal education, for prompt and impartial justice, for an efficient militia, for economy in the public finances, and responsibility not to be evaded, for the perfect freedom of conscience in religion, for police and order, for the periodical census, and for the scrupulous management of the generous trust funds provided and available for citizens, government edifices, education and learning. Our constitution, laws, and an irrevocable ordinance adopted with the constitution, provide for the exclusion of servitude in any and every form from our geographical area.

The Congressional resolutions of Feb. 1, 1865, require the specific and conclusive action of the Legislative Assembly of the State. My aim is, then, to invite your labor and patriotism to the construction of a sound and enduring government, to perfect the details of which I invoke from you, and pledge for myself cordial coöperation in the great work upon which we have entered. It is further my aim to appeal to your enthusiasm, and to invite it to lead off in the great industrial regeneration of our vast country; to open to it the majestic arena of the Pacific sea, and to lead the way across the sierras. To plant an empire in the wilderness, and to govern it when erected, is the generous ambition which illuminates and inspires the men of labor; the immense expansion in area and power of our republican system, is a supreme illustration of the conquests of labor, where self-government protects its rights and shields it from the encroachments of meretricious fashion, pleasure and usury.

A few facts illustrated by the extraordinary geography of our position, and the present marvellous intensity of progress, will demonstrate the profound influences which they exercise upon the character of our people, and the genius of the future. Our State is bisected east and west by the fortieth parallel of latitude, which is here identified with the isothermal axis; to the right and left, the cloud-compelling pillars of Pike's and Long's Peaks elevate themselves, one hundred and forty miles asunder; through the grand portal passes the equitable line of convenience and economy for the whole American people. Here they have belted the continent from sea to sea, with States, cities, roads, telegraphs and industrial millions. The meandering crest of the snowy cordillera bisects the State from north to south, equidistant between the Mississippi River and the Pacific sea, surmounting the summit and enveloping the flanks of the cordillera, our Territory descends in equal halves upon the slopes toward either. Within the curves of the cordillera is the wonderful system of the four Parks. From these, as a centre, radiate nine of the great rivers of the continent—four toward the Atlantic, three to the Pacific, and one to the Gulf of Mexico. The sources of these rivers interlock in the passes of the Sierra, while their channels, passing out through the four corners of our State, descend by easy grades and straight lines, the natural grades across the continent. The immense structure of the mountains, the great number and altitude of snowy peaks, and the gigantic spurs which envelop the parks, give to us an extraordinary area of metalliferous surface from our crowning altitude. The descent and ascent are everywhere easy and uninterrupted to the two oceans. Thus within our State are condensed and blended in supreme variety and excellence, mines, agriculture, forests, rivers, a propitious atmosphere, adaptability to transportation, and a commanding geographical position. The steady advance upon us of the progressive movements of population is remarkable. The broad column advancing from the east presses up to the cordillera with a weight of thirty millions of people. Another column from the Pacific advances through California, Nevada and Utah. Through Montana comes a column from the North. The Mexican column, ascending from the South, enters upon the Parks and the Arkansas. Thus, upon Colorado as a centre, four marching columns converge, perpetually increasing in number, force and energy, and perpetually condensing. The aggregate population of North America, by which we are begirt, is fifty millions. Our State is fitted to receive, and is ample in area, for this confluent multitude. This short transit line, reaching the seas at San Francisco and New-York, prolongs itself to Asia on the one hand, Europe on the other.

This eludes the equatorial heats and makes the circuit of the globe beneath a temperate sun. It is equitable to the social and political distribution of our people, in harmony with the compact, geographical structure of our continent; and with the eternal laws of nature and progress, concord of energies and peace will attend upon its universal adoption.

Accompanying the absorption of the wilderness by the people, comes the system of railways. This is destined for us to have an early and extraordinary development. Two railways of supreme importance will traverse the State of Colorado. The Continental Railway, passing from sea to sea, will bisect our State east and west; branching from this, a longitudinal railway along the plateau, and pursuing the line of the Rio Bravo del Norte, will affiliate us with the neighboring people of Mexico. From hence to the City of Mexico is less than two thousand miles. This line, intermediate between the cordillera level throughout, beneath a most propitious atmosphere, and of easy construction, will traverse successively all the great states and cities of Mexico.

Having a highly developed and wealthy population of eight millions within the State of Colorado, there will be the convergent point of three great railways, coming from the cities of San Francisco, Mexico and New-York. Being on the straight line from Asia to Europe, and exactly equidistant between them, from hence will branch the connections with the people who inhabit the Southern prolongations of the American Continent. These railroads will consequently unite, by the shortest space, the whole population of the globe, and will become the lines of travel for the whole human race.

This striking significance and economy of geographical position, surrounded by works rapidly approaching, is so interesting as to suggest early attention and domestic legislation, if our young energies so soon admit of it.

I recommend the initiation of a movement to advance from our State capital both ways, to meet the advancing lines from the Missouri River and the Bay of San Francisco.

The liberality of the Federal Government has, as a systematic policy, provided abundant resources to bind together the distant portions of our continent in familiar and social harmony. It is our right and patriotic duty to urge with every energy the effective employment of these resources for our own benefit and that of our common country. The policy of intrusting these public works to associations of intelligent citizens, sufficiently to protect the public interests, has become a practice both universal and successful.

The immense snowy cordillera, which bisects our State and is prolonged to both extremities of the American continent, has from the breadth of time separated the two hemispheres and been an inseparable barrier to the intimate relations of Western Europe and Oriental Asia. Commerce, dwarfed by the isolation, has been feeble, and the monopoly of a few. The pioneers of Colorado have in six years planted over it and erected this State, spanned it with roads and obliterated it as a barrier. The immense power latent in the mountain system is revealed, and the prodigious area of the Pacific Sea invaded.

We may invite the intrepid army of young soldiers, who have conquered anarchy and reëstablished peace, to reinforce the pioneer army and carry our republican empire with a full front and irresistible power through and through to the Pacific coast.

I fervently supplicate the Supreme Ruler to inspire our deliberations with zeal, judgment and fidelity, and by integrity, wisdom and devotion we will crown our labors with success, and deserve and win the confidence and approbation of the people.

WILLIAM GILPIN.

The New State of Colorado.

Colorado, soon to be the thirty-seventh State of the Union, has sent her Senators, Messrs. CHAFFEE and EVANS, to Washington.

The State Government of Colorado is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—William Gilpin, Republican.
Lieutenant-Governor—George A. Hinsdale, Democrat.
Secretary of State—Johiah H. Gest, Republican.
Treasurer—Alexander W. Atkins, Republican.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Rufus K. Frisbee, Republican.
Attorney-General—U. B. Holloway, Republican.
(All elected for two years, from the first Monday in January, 1866.)

SUPREME COURT.

William H. Gorsline, Republican, on all tickets.
Allen A. Bradford, Republican, also on Democratic ticket.
J. Bright Smith, Republican, on straight ticket.
(To draw for terms of one, two and three years; successors to be elected for three years.)

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Evans, of Denver City, Republican.
Jerome B. Chaffee, of Central City, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

George M. Chilcott, of Pueblo County, Republican.

In the Legislature there is a Republican majority of twenty-three on joint ballot. The State constitution provides for annual sessions of the Legislature, and an increase of membership, not to exceed twenty-five in the Senate and seventy-five in the House. The present Legislature is to provide for a census, to be taken at once, as a base of legislative apportionment. The district arrangement under which this Legislature was elected, is the same as that for the territory. The Legislature is now in session at Golden City, fifteen miles west of Denver.

THE COAST SURVEY.

Operations During the Past Year.

The report of Prof. J. E. HILGARD, Acting Superintendent of the Coast Survey, states that the amount required to continue operations during the fiscal year 1866-67, is $440,000. The following is a brief sketch of the progress made during the past year:

"While the war continued, a number of parties were connected with the government commands, and rendered efficient aid in naval and military operations, as during preceding years.

Four parties were attached to the South Atlantic blockading squadron, so as to be available also for service in the Military Department of the South. The labors of these comprise a complete resurvey of the bar and Charleston harbor; a survey of the inside water passages between St. Helens and Port Royal Sounds, and a survey of Broad River and the Whale branch to Port Royal Ferry; of the Wilmington and Thunderbolt Rivers, and other communications between the Savannah River and Ossabaw Sound, including among them the dependencies of Wassaw Sound; a survey of the rebel defences of Charleston and Savannah, the latter embraced within an extended reconnoissance of all the approaches to that city. In this same district, and under instructions of the Lighthouse Board, the parties have replaced lights, beacons, and buoys, as their places were reoccupied by the national forces. The entrance to Darien was examined and buoyed for the transportation of released Union prisoners.

Four topographers of the Coast Survey accompanied Gen. SHERMAN'S army in the march from Savannah to Goldsboro', and rendered effective aid in making reconnoissances.

Two parties were connected with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. One of these, after assisting in the operations against the rebel defences of Wilmington, N.C., made a complete re-survey of both entrances to the Cape Fear River. The other relighted and buoyed the channels of that river, as also those leading into Beaufort, N. C., which was then important as the rendezvous of the squadron for supplies. After the close of hostilities the same party completed the hydrographic survey of the Cape Lookout Shoals, and continued on shore-soundings along the coast of North Carolina.

A topographical survey of the banks of the Potomac River, from the vicinity of Washington to Harper's Ferry, has been made by a party attached to the Middle Military Department; and two other parties have extended the detailed surveys of the approaches to Washington and Baltimore. One topographer was continued on service with the army operating in the Valley of Virginia, and furnished the results of reconnoissances at Flint Hill and Cedar Creek, after serving in battle at both places. Another remained on duty with the Army of the Tennessee, and has mapped the defensive ground and approaches to Lookout Mountain, and extended the survey of the battle-field of Chickamauga.

In connection with the Mississippi Squadron a party of Coast Survey officers have made a valuable reconnoissance map of over 200 miles of the Tennessee River, or from its mouth to the Muscle Shoals; a map of the Lower Ohio, from Paducah to Cairo, and a map of about 90 miles of the course of the Mississippi River from Cairo up to St. Mary's. This work necessarily ceased when, owing to the reduction of the squadron in the Western waters, a vessel was no longer available for the uses of the party. It may be hoped, however, that the great and obvious usefulness, in a national point of view, of a reliable map of the Mississippi River, may lead Congress to make a special appropriation for the further prosecution of that work. A stretch of 45 miles of the river was mapped last year above and below Vicksburgh, and thus an important part of the Mississippi has already been surveyed without involving any public expenditure that would not have been incurred.

In the regular progress of the survey of the Atlantic coast, parties have been at work on the coast of Maine during the Summer and Autumn, in Passamaquoddy, Gouldsborough, Frenchman's and Penobscot bays, in Muscongus Sound, and in Medomak, Damariscotta, and New Meadow rivers; on the shores of Narragansett bay and its dependencies, in Rhode Island, and on the coast of New-Jersey. The connection of the primary triangulation in section 1 and 2, has been completed by the Superintendent's party.

On the western coast the triangulation between San Francisco and Monterey bays has been completed; that of Suisan bay has been continued; the topography between Point Ano Nuevo and Point San Pedro, and the off-shore hydrography south of San Francisco entrance have been continued, and the topography and hydrography of Koos bay have been continued.

An early resumption of the work on the coast of the Southern States is contemplated, and is provided for on a moderate scale in the estimate presented,"

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO.

Convention of Tobacco-Growers at Hartford.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Tobacco-Growers' Association was held in Hartford on Wednesday. The committee appointed at a previous meeting, held a few weeks ago, to confer with the United States Revenue Commissioners, reported that they had been courteously received by the commission, and every facility for the impartation of their views was afforded. They add, that of their own number, and the several tobacco manufacturers who also went before the commission, only one was in favor of removing the present tax from the manufacturers and putting it on the leaf.

The committee appointed to distribute circulars for membership of the association reported that the same had been well circulated among the farmers of the State.

Mr. J. M. FILLEY, of Bloomfield, said there was not more than half or two-thirds of the usual quantity set out. The crop was very poor. The tobacco was of a poor color. The tobacco in his vicinity is usually very good. The tobacco that was cut and hung up in the top of his tobacco-house was the worst in color.

Mr. A. SIDNEY HAYDEN, of Windsor, said that the crop in his section was not much deficient in quantity from previous years. The color of the tobacco, however, was not as good as formerly. This, in his opinion, was owing to the continued drought during the Summer months. The crop would also fall short in weight.

Mr. H. M. BANCROFT explained some of the causes that produced the variegated colors of tobacco. Land that is of a sandy nature does not give a full growth to the plant or good color. The want of damp weather while during was another cause. In some cases the soil was too wet, and the plants grew too slow at first. We would then have a dry spell, and the plants would grow well. The plants were sometimes checked in their growth from topping. The tobacco stored in the top of the sheds was the best in color, because it was better in its growth.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we are, from our past experience and from official reports in regard to the operation of the present tax on the various kinds of manufactured tobacco, quite satisfied that any material change in said law would be both injurious to the producer, and, consequently, to the revenue of the government, and that we feel it to be our duty which we owe alike to ourselves and the government under which we live, to resist by all proper means, a change of the tax from the manufactured article to the raw material.

Resolved, That we deem this Tobacco Growers' Association a very important means of advancing our business, and improving and augmenting the value of the tobacco crop, as well as protecting this important branch of agriculture from any injurious or unjust legislation.

The President said that he was one of the committee appointed a year ago to proceed to Washington and confer with our Representatives in regard to the tax on tobacco. He believed if it had not been for the persistent efforts of the committee before our Representatives, that the tax would have been transferred to the leaf instead of remaining where it was. Our Representatives, he said, were ready and willing to receive and confer with their constituents in regard to the rights of the tobacco growers of Connecticut. The farmers ought to see to it that their rights and interests are protected.

He said it was a fallacious idea that a tax upon the leaf would increase the revenue. Three-fourths of the crop raised is exported. One-fourth pays the whole tax. The whole crop must be warehoused. There was no sense or justice in dampering trade to gratify any clique.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was then introduced and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the officers of the Connecticut Tobacco Growers' Association be appointed a committee to confer with our members of Congress in regard to the tax on the tobacco leaf, and, if necessary, to call another meeting.

The convention then adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday of March.

The Late Col. J. D. Graham.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 29.

Col. JAMES D. GRAHAM, of the United States Engineer Corps, died at his boarding-house in Pemberton-square yesterday afternoon. For the past two months he had been suffering with inflammatory rheumatism, but seemed much better yesterday afternoon and left his chair and started to walk across the room. He raised his arms, stepped forward and called upon those in the room to see how much stronger he was, immediately fell backward and expired almost instantly. It is thought that his death was occasioned by the rheumatic complaint striking his heart. Col. GRAHAM leaves a wife and three children.

A daughter was recently married to Col. JOHN H. GEORGE, of Concord, N. H., one of his sons is a Brevet Lieut.-Colonel in the regular army, stationed at Texas, and another is at the Naval Academy. His first wife was a sister of Major-Gen. MEADE, U. S. A. The only relative with him at the time of his death was his wife. Col. GEORGE and Ex-President PIERCE were telegraphed to immediately and arrived here this morning to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral.

Col. GRAHAM was a native of Virginia, 37 years of age, and entered the army from West Point on the 15th of July, 1817, as a Third Lieutenant of artillery. On the 7th of July, 1838, he was promoted Major; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel on the 1st of January, 1847, and Colonel on the 1st of June, 1863.

At the time of his death he was the oldest graduate from West Point in the service. He has been connected with the Engineer Corps for many years, and has rendered very valuable services to the government.

During the past year and a half he has been stationed in Boston as Superintendent of Harbors and Harbor Works along the Atlantic coast. He was a most excellent practical astronomer, and united with ALBERT SMITH, Esq., in the survey of the Northeastern boundary. He made the survey of Cape Cod and Provincetown harbor, and for several years was stationed at Chicago in charge of the survey of the harbors of the Western lakes.

Col. GRAHAM has two brothers living, one of whom is Brevet Gen. LAWRENCE P. GRAHAM, Colonel of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and the other Col. CAMPBELL GRAHAM, now on the retired list. A third brother, Major WM. M. GRAHAM, was killed in the service several years since.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but it is thought that it will take place on Sunday. Upon learning of his death, Gov. ANDREW sent a message to relatives and associates of the deceased, stating that the State Department would like to unite with them in paying the last sad tribute of respect to his memory.

Col. GRAHAM did not take any active part in the late war, his age preventing him from service in the field.

THE LAST OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Interesting Particulars of the Flight of Jeff. Davis.

The New-Orleans *Bee* publishes the following interesting communication:

MR. EDITOR: Thinking some of your readers desire to be informed of the last dying hours of the late Confederate Government, I have determined to give you a brief account of the journey of JEFFERSON DAVIS and Cabinet from Danville, Va., to Washington, Ga. After the downfall of Richmond, Danville was selected as the temporary seat of government. Admiral SEMMES, formerly of the *Alabama*, was made Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the defence of Danville, which were manned by a naval brigade, transformed into batteries of light artillery, supported by one or two battalions of promiscuous troops, belonging to the Virginia army, who were absent on furlough at the time of the battles before Petersburgh, and were then returning to their respective commands. Here for a while the fugitive government rested secure; but as soon as authentic information was received of the surrender of Gen. LEE and of his hitherto invincible army, the chiefs of the different departments packed up bag and baggage and hurried away by railroad to Greensboro, N. C.

At Greensboro the writer of this article was specially authorized to raise a company of select Mississippians belonging to the Virginia army, for a mounted escort to the President. His life had been attempted three times before leaving Richmond, and many of the North Carolinians were known to hate him. On the 18th of April the Cabinet, consisting of Mr. DAVIS, Secretaries BENJAMIN, BRECKINRIDGE and MALLORY, Postmaster-General REAGAN, and the following named officers belonging to the President's staff, viz: Col. JOHN P. WOOD, Col. THOS. L. LUBECK, (formerly Governor of Texas,) Col. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, (son of Gen. ALB. SYDNEY JOHNSTON,) and Col. BURTON N. HARRISON, (Private Secretary,) set out from Greensboro on horseback to seek a place of greater safety further South. Two divisions of cavalry, commanded by Gens. DEBRELL and FERGUSON, were detached from WHEELER'S corps to protect and guard the front and rear of the distinguished cavalcade. A long wagon train, containing the personal baggage of the Cabinet, and the most valuable archives of the waning government, also composed part of the column. We rode leisurely along, from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, until we arrived at Charlotte, N. C., where we had ed four or five days, during which time Gens. JOHNSTON and SHERMAN were negotiating a treaty of peace, of which Mr. DAVIS approved, and said it was the only thing that could be done under the circumstances.

Here Mr. DAVIS received a telegram from Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, who had remained behind a few days with JOHNSTON'S army, announcing the assassination of President LINCOLN. He expressed his sincere regret at this sad occurrence, and said: "There is no event that has happened since the commencement of the war that I more deeply deplore than this lamentable assassination. First, because murders such as this never befit any cause, but are calculated to injure; second, the Confederate Government will be censured for complicity and participation in this horrible tragedy; third, in case the Confederate Government is finally overthrown, we could have expected a greater leniency and more concessions from Mr. LINCOLN than I fear his successor will grant us." I mention this declaration of Mr. DAVIS in order to show that the assertions made by his enemies that he knew of the conspiracy against the life of LINCOLN, and encouraged it, were malignant and willful falsehoods. So soon as President JOHNSON refused to approve the treaty authorized by Mr. LINCOLN, and agreed upon by Gens. JOHNSTON and SHERMAN, the Cabinet set out on their journey southward with all possible speed.

KILPATRICK'S cavalry was close upon our rear, and the commands of DEBRELL and FERGUSON were greatly demoralized. We finally reached Abbeville, S. C., on the 1st day of May, and here the Federal cavalry were but a few miles distant from the town. I received orders to get my command in readiness to march on the 1st at 10 P.M., and fell in in the rear of the Cabinet. I was also instructed not to tell who we were or whither we were going, to such persons as may inquire. Before this time Mr. DAVIS or his attaches did not attempt to disguise or conceal who they were —but this was a dark and trying hour, and discretion was then the better part of valor. On the ever memorable night we rode forty-two miles, and the next morning, after crossing the Savannah River on a pontoon bridge, we entered the town of Washington, Ga. During the latter part of the night Mr. DAVIS rode in an ambulance. He had two excellent horses, is a splendid and graceful rider, and stood the trip remarkably well. Mr. BENJAMIN, on account of his corpulency, seemed to be greatly jaded and fatigued after a long ride. On the morning of May 4, six days before his capture, hearing that he had determined to dispense with the cavalry force along with him, I went to bid him farewell.

He said, "I expected to cut my way through to a place of safety with the two divisions of cavalry along with me, but they have become so much demoralized by the reports of stragglers and deserters from JOHNSTON'S army that I can no longer rely upon them in case we should encounter the enemy. I have, therefore, determined to disband them, and try to make my escape, as a small body of men can elude the vigilance of the men easier than a larger number. They will make every endeavor in their power to capture me, and it behooves us to face these dangers as men. We will go to Mississippi and there rally on FORREST, if he is in a state of organization, and it is to be hoped that he is; if not, we will cross the Mississippi River and join KIRBY SMITH, and there we can carry on the war forever. Meet me south of the Chattahoochee, as this department has been surrendered without my knowledge or consent." He seemed to be much depressed by the cares that weighed upon his mind, but was still hopeful to the last.

Mr. DAVIS is a man of principle, not of policy. He would not swerve an inch from what he belived to be right to oblige the world. He is a man of bitter prejudice and strong personal attachments. He shed his blood freely on the fields of Mexico in defence of the star-spangled banner, and may we not hope that President JOHNSON will display as much magnanimity and mercy to him as he received from Mr. DAVIS, while the latter was President of the Confederate States and the former in his power.

JUVENIS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 19, 1865.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

A Georgian on the Freedmen and Reconstruction.

A Georgia correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Some days ago I fell in with a gentleman of middle age who was in the rebel army about three years. He is a lawyer by profession, and is among the leading men of the bar in his section. He has been in the Legislature, and before the war was one of the most popular speakers in his district. He is a man of such ability that he was often invited to speak with HOWELL COBB, BEN HILL, LUCIUS J. GARTRELL, and other leading politicians. He claims to have been always a Union man, and says his service in the army was compulsory. He is now, at least, acting the part of a quiet, well-disposed citizen; and his advice is found of value by the officer in command in his city. I speak thus particularly because I do not deem it advisable to give either his name or his residence. On a certain Sunday morning we two fell into some talk on the condition of the State and the prospects of the future. I found him, after a time, quite ready to speak, and he found me equally ready to listen. And this, almost word for word, is what he said:

"'I think you are mistaken, Sir. Giving suffrage to the negro would not accomplish the ends you desire to reach, I'm afraid. Perhaps I'm prejudiced against him, but I doubt if suffrage would secure his freedom to him; for I know too well how he can be wound round the finger of a plausible white man. You've been about the State considerable, I reckon, but let me tell you just how I see things—and remember I'm a native Georgian, and expect to live and die in my State.

The negro's first want is not the ballot, but a chance to live—yes, Sir, a chance to live. You say the government has given him freedom, and that many good men in the North believe he must have the ballot to secure that freedom. I tell you he's not got his freedom yet, and isn't likely to get it right away. Why, he can't even live without the consent of the white man! He has no land—he can make no crops except the white man gives him a chance. He hasn't any timber—he can't get a stick of wood without leave from a white man. We crowd him into the fewest possible employments, and then he can scarcely get work anywhere but in the rice fields and cotton plantations of a white man who has owned him and given up slavery only at the point of the bayonet. Even in this city he can't get a pail of water from a well without asking a white man for the privilege. He can hardly breathe, and he certainly can't live in a house, unless a white man gives his consent. What sort of freedom is that?

He has freedom in name, but not in fact. In many respects he is worse off than he was before you made him free, for then the property-interest of his master protected him, and now his master's hand, as well as the hand of everybody else, is against him. True, he has the military here for his protection, but there are a thousand things done here every day under the Colonel's very nose that he don't know anything about, and that he can't know anything about—things he couldn't remedy if he did know about 'em. Then, besides, there are hundreds of wrongs of which he knows that he can't reach and can't make right. 'Tisn't such whippings as he told you about that most wrong the negro—it's the small, endless, mean, little injustice of every day that's going to kill him off. He's only partially protected now—take the troops away and his chance wouldn't be as good as a piece of light wood in a house on fire.

Yes, I know there's talk of selling them into slavery again, but I don't see how you got hold of it. I know a good many of these men they've sent to the Legislature; and I know there'll be private talk this session, even if there isn't open effort, to make the penal code take him back into the condition of slavery. It'll be called "involuntary servitude for the punishment of crime," but it won't differ much from slavery. Why, I know men right here in this very town who believe in making the breaking of a contract a crime for which the nigger may be sold. They can do it. They can establish any system of crimes and punishments they please. I don't say they will do that, but I know many men who would vote for doing it. You Northern men can't see much of the real feeling here. Get the troops away, and the State into Congress, and I give you my solemn word that I believe three-fourths of the counties in the State would vote for such a penal code as would practically reduce half the negroes to slavery in less than a year.

No. I have not much faith in the idea that capital and labor will reconcile themselves. Things are exceptional here. Our capital is all in the hands of a few, and invested in great plantations. Our labor is all in the hands of a race supremely ignorant, and against whom we all have a strong prejudice. In my opinion, you can't reconcile those two interests unless you put the labor in subjection to the capital—that is, unless you give the white man control of the negro. Of course that can't again be allowed, and therefore there's an almost impassable gulf between the negro and freedom, unless the government aids him.

"I'll tell you what I think you should have done. The policy of confiscation should be rigidly carried out at once. Mercy to the individual is death to the State; and in pardoning all the leading men the President is killing the free State he might have built here. The landed aristocracy have always been the curse of the State—I say that as a man born and reared in Georgia and bound to her by every possible tie. Till that is broken down there can be no real freedom here for either the negro or the poor white. The result of the war gave you a chance you never will get again to overthrow that monopoly. The negroes and the poor whites are bitter enemies in many respects, but they agree in wanting land. You should have carried out your confiscation policy—divided up the great plantations into fifty-acre lots and sold them to the highest and best bidders. That would have thrown some of the land into other large plantations, but it would have been fair, and would have given the poor whites and the negroes a chance. Give a man a piece of land, let him have a cabin of his own upon his own lot, and then you make him free. Civil rights are good for nothing, the ballot is good for nothing, till you make some men of every class landholders. You must give the negroes and the poor whites a chance to live—that's the first thing you should do. The negro has a great notion to get him a piece of land, and you should help him along by that notion. What does he want of a vote? He wouldn't know how to use it, and 'twouldn't bring him anything to eat or wear if he had a dozen. Give him land, and then you touch his case exactly. He can get none now. There is not one planter in a thousand who would sell him any; but if you'd carried out your confiscation policy he could have bought it like anybody else.

I said in a speech on last Fourth of July that we had always boasted of our country as the land of the free and the home of the oppressed, while in fact it had been the land of the oppressed and the home of the slave. I said, too, that I hoped the war had made it possible for men to be free without regard to color, so that we might boast more truly than England that our flag floats over no slave. I spoke very cautiously, but what little I said was enough to kill me politically in this county. I have sometimes thought that I would go North and urge your people to take the first fruits of the victory, but I should not dare come back here after speaking up there. I've wanted to write a letter to some leading newspaper; but if I should say what I honestly believe, I should be killed if it ever got out that I wrote it. There isn't any freedom of speech here, or anywhere in the State, unless you speak just as the Secessionists please to let you. I should be shot before to-morrow morning if I were to publicly say what I've said to you. Take the troops away, and off the great lines of travel there would be a reign of terror in a month. Your test oath is a bad thing. It sets an ugly precedent, and it will keep our best men out of Congress. I wish you could have reached your ends in some other way. But you've got it, and you'll have to enforce it—it will punish many who are not guilty, but it will accomplish final results which I want brought about as much as you do.'"

BISHOP WILMER'S CASE.

Order of Major-Gen. G. H. Thomas.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 40.—Armed resistance to the authority of the United States having been put down, the President, on the 29th day of May last, issued his Proclamation of Amnesty, declaring that armed resistance having ceased in all quarters, he invited those lately in rebellion to reconstruct and restore civil authority, thus proclaiming the magnanimity of our government toward all, no matter how criminal or how deserving of punishment. Alarmed at this imminent and impending peril to the cause in which he had embarked with all his heart and mind, and desiring to check, if possible, the spread of popular approbation and grateful appreciation of the magnanimous policy of the President in his efforts to bring the people of the United States back to their former friendly and national relations one with another, an individual, styling himself Bishop of Alabama, forgetting his mission to preach peace on earth and good will toward men, and being animated with the same spirit which, through temptation, beguiled the mother of men to the commission of the first sin—thereby entailing eternal toil and trouble on earth—issued, from behind the shield of his office, his manifesto of the 20th of June last, to the clergy of the Episcopal Church of Alabama, directing them to omit the usual and customary prayer for the President of the United States and all others in authority, until the troops of the United States had been removed from the limits of Alabama; cunningly justifying this treasonable course by plausibly presenting to the minds of the people that civil authority not having yet been restored in Alabama, there was no occasion for the use of said prayer, as such prayer was intended for the civil authority alone, and as the military was the only authority in Alabama, it was manifestly improper to pray for the continuance of military rule. This man, in his position of a teacher of religion, charity and good fellowship with his brothers, whose paramount duty as such should have been characterized by frankness and freedom from all cunning, thus took advantage of the sanctity of his position to mislead the minds of those who naturally regarded him as a teacher in whom they could trust, and attempted to lead them back into the labyrinths of treason. For this covert and cunning act he was deprived of the privileges of citizenship, in so far as the right to officiate as a minister of the Gospel, because it was evident he could not be trusted to officiate and confine his teachings to matters of religion alone; in fact, that religious matters were but a secondary consideration in his mind, he having taken an early opportunity to subvert the church to the justification and dissemination of his treasonable sentiments. As it is, however, manifest that so far from entertaining the same political views as Bishop WILMER, the people of Alabama are honestly endeavoring to restore the civil authority in the State, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and to repudiate their acts of hostility during the past four years, and have accepted with a loyal and becoming spirit the magnanimous terms offered them by the President; therefore the restrictions heretofore imposed upon the Episcopal clergy of Alabama are removed, and Bishop WILMER is left to that remorse of conscience consequent to the exposure and failure of the diabolical schemes of designing and corrupt minds.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS,
WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gens. Lee and Early.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

When Gen. EARLY was relieved from the command of the Department of Southwest Virginia last Spring, in consequence of the unreasoning clamor raised against him, that seemed to make such a change necessary, we came, without the knowledge of the General, but through the agency of his brother, into possession of the letter of Gen. LEE, explaining the motive that actuated him in making the change. We made a fair copy thereof, intending, at some future time, to publish it as an act of justice to an old and firm friend.

That time, in our judgment, has now arrived, and as an appropriate pendant to the General's letter published in our last, we lay before our readers to-day the letter in question. We know, moreover, that Gen. EARLY never complained of the harsh judgment pronounced upon his reverses in the Valley, nor were his feelings toward Gen. LEE affected by his own removal from command. He trusted to time, and the development of all the facts in the case, to vindicate his military reputation. The letter of Gen. LEE is subjoined:

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMIES, 30th March, 1865.

LIEUT.-GEN. J. A. EARLY, FRANKLIN C. H., Va.—*Dear Sir:* My telegram will have informed you that I deem a change of commanders in your department necessary, but it is due to your zealous and patriotic services that I should explain the reasons that prompted my action. The situation of affairs is such that we can neglect no means calculated to develop the resources we possess to the greatest extent, and make them as efficient as possible. To this end, it is essential that we should have the cheerful and hearty support of the people and the full confidence of the soldiers, without which our efforts would be embarrassed, and our means of resistance weakened. I have reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that you cannot command the united and willing coöperation which is so essential to success. Your reverses in the Valley, of which the public and the army judge chiefly by the results, have, I fear, impaired your influence both with the people and the soldiers, and would add greatly to the difficulties which will, under any circumstances, attend our military operations in Southwest Virginia. While my own confidence in your ability, zeal, and devotion to the cause, is unimpaired, I have nevertheless felt that I could not oppose what seems to be the current of opinion, without injustice to your reputation and injury to the service. I therefore felt constrained to endeavor to find a commander who would be more likely to develop the strength and resources of the country and inspire the soldiers with confidence, and to accomplish this purpose, thought it proper to yield my own opinion, and defer to that of those to whom alone we can look for support. I am sure that you will understand and appreciate my motives, and that no one will be more ready than yourself to acquiesce in any measures which the interests of the country may seem to require, regardless of all personal considerations. Thanking you for the fidelity and energy with which you have always supported my efforts, and for the courage and devotion you have ever manifested in the service of the country,

I am, very respectfully and truly,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

The First Trial for High Treason.

The Knoxville *Whig* of Dec. 20 says: "An important trial came off last week in the federal court. JOHN E. GAMBLE, of Blount county, was arraigned and tried for high treason against the United States, and after five days' trial was acquitted by a jury. He was an enrolling officer during the days of rebel rule, and enrolled the conscripts of his civil district. He was also appointed agent to collect guns, and performed some acts under that agency.

The defence was that there was no guilty intent. It was admitted that he was an enrolling officer, and that he enrolled the conscripts of his district, but it was denied that he did so with the view of aiding the rebellion. On the other hand, it was insisted by his counsel, O. P. TEMPLE, that he was a Union man; that he accepted the office by the persuasion of Union men, exercised it in such a way as to favor Union men and protect them, and that in fact he never seized a single gun, or put a single conscript into the rebel army. After the examination of about thirty witnesses, and lengthy arguments on the part of the government by C. W. HALL, District-Attorney of the United States, and O. P. TEMPLE on behalf of the defendant, the jury were charged by Judge TRIGG, and who, after retiring and consulting, returned a verdict of not guilty.

This case was novel and important, because it was the first regular trial for treason against the United States that had ever taken place in the State, and the first that has taken place in the United States since the commencement of the late rebellion, if not for the last forty years. It was earnestly insisted by the counsel of defendant that if he could be convicted, three hundred known Union men in East Tennessee, who had held this and similar offices during rebel rule, could likewise be convicted for high treason, while the instigators and leaders of the rebellion were sheltered and protected by amnesties and pardons. The defence was based on the broad ground of not guilty in intent, and not on technical points. The defendant refused to apply for a pardon, because he insisted that he was never guilty of any crime to be pardoned."

SOLEMN SCENE IN A COURT-ROOM AT CLEVELAND.

Speech by Dr. Hughes, Convicted of the Murder of Tamzen Parsons.

Dr. HUGHES, convicted at Cleveland of the murder of TAMZEN PARSONS, in Bedford, Ohio, last August, was on Thursday sentenced by Judge COFFINBERRY. The Cleveland *Herald* reports the proceedings thus:

The prisoner was then asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed. At this moment perfect silence reigned throughout the room. HUGHES slowly rose up and commenced in a very low tone to read from a manuscript thanks to his counsel, to the court, and even to the prosecuting attorney, for the fairness with which the trial was conducted. He then said:

If I am permitted, I wish to give a brief sketch of the unhappy circumstances of my life since the time an unfortunate matrimonial alliance caused me to seek relief in visiting foreign lands, and finally drove me to enlist in the army. While in the army I passed through the various positions from a private up to orderly sergeant, and then, having passed an examination, I received a commission. I returned to my home after a long absence, expecting to find a welcome and a happy home. But such a scene as met me there was enough to drive the most callous person in the world to forsake such a home. I rushed from the house, and formed a determination never to return. I drove out to the country. I attended a party, and while there some one told me that HARRY PARSONS, a cousin of TAMZEN PARSONS, was present and very anxious to see me. I had been drinking heavily that day. I drove to Mr. PARSONS' house that night, but what occurred there I do not know. I awoke in the morning filled with shame and remorse, for I was waked by a tender hand. I asked, "who are you?" and she told me it was TAMZEN. She said, "Doctor, why do you drink so?" I saw in that look sympathy and pity that filled my whole soul, and I saw my feeling was reciprocated. While in that condition a wild, mad love took possession of me, such an one as I had never experienced before; an illicit love, one which led to illicit intercourse, and which love I have until this day cherished.

But it was not all passion. Love destroys all baser passions. I went to Pittsburgh, and the next day TAMZEN asked me to marry her, and, insane as I was, I did so. I went to the Mayor of the city, and the principal minister of the city married us, and it was then my intention to seek some retired spot, and settle down, and live in quiet. And the next day when I was making arrangements to find a place in which to reside, I was arrested and brought before the Mayor on a charge of bigamy. I then told him the truth, and all the circumstances connected with the matter. I made an offer to Mr. HAINES which, had he accepted it, would have prevented all exposure and the unfortunate events that have since happened. But Mr. HAINES, for some reason which he best knows, refused; whether it was from a virtuous determination to vindicate the character of his family I do not know. I was put in jail and tried. I did not bring one word of testimony for my defence in trial. I was brought in guilty of adultery and bigamy. Immediately after my trial TAMZEN came to the jail, and there occurred a scene I shall never forget. But I parted with her forever as I then supposed. After she left I wrote her a letter, explaining the whole matter, and told her it was best that we should not meet again. Meanwhile I was kept in jail till March, having been sentenced for a year. Meanwhile a reconciliation had taken place between me and my wife, and I was pardoned. I returned to this city and opened an office on Ontario-street. My former patrons returned to me. I was doing well. I practiced faithfully, and during all my practice I have never betrayed the confidence of my profession. My means were so limited I could not furnish a home, and I obtained a little furniture and fitted up a suite of rooms. In the midst of these preparations I received information that my wife's passage had been engaged to return to the Isle of Man. It has been said that I sent her; but I did not. I thought of returning with her. However, I had not the means necessary, and concluded I would not go with her. My wife left, and in all this there was no thought of TAMZEN PARSONS till nearly a week after my wife had gone. Then I received a letter from TAMZEN, reproaching me for my neglect of her, and asking me to come and see her, since there was now no obstacle in the way. While considering the matter, I received another message from TAMZEN. I still fought against it. Then at that instant an individual of my acquaintance came in to see me. It was Mr. CAMPBELL, who had been an old companion of mine in the Crimean war. He asked me to drink with him, and I indulged in that vice which has been my ruin. In the morning I went with him to Newburgh, and while there we drank heavily. The events of the night of July 24, when I entered Mr. PARSON'S house, have been fully revealed. But TAMZEN PARSONS never said to me, she did not want anything to do with me; that I "had deceived her once, and should never do it again." On the contrary she said she would go with me to the end of the world. It was just after this interview that I met Dr. WRAY and had some conversation with him, and I might have made some such assertion as he testified that I made. But if said, it was only a ruse. The next day I went to the Plank Road House, and what happened there or what I said I don't know. I returned to the city on the following day, and was arrested for an assault and battery by TAMZEN'S father. It was not till I saw TAMZEN and talked over the circumstances with her that I thought she had been playing false with me, and the next day Mr. PARSONS, the druggist, went with me and we settled the matter up. The next night was a restless one for me. I had been drinking a good deal, and what dreadful determination might have entered my mind I do not know. In the joy I felt because a settlement had been effected, I might have made such threats as I am said to have made. But I came to the city fully determined never again to have anything to do with TAMZEN PARSONS. I devoted myself to my business. On the evening of the 8th of August, having been busily employed in my office all day, and being very tired, I met my friend RUSSELL in a saloon, and we drank several times, when I proposed to go home. On account of some quarrel he said he would not go home, and he proposed to go to another saloon and drink, and we went from place to place and drank, and I became very much intoxicated, and RUSSELL proposed a ride to Rocky River. Went around town on a very unholy mission, and visited many places, but did not succeed in getting any companion, and on going to my room RUSSELL asked to see my pistol. But there was no thought at that time of going to Bedford, nor any thought of the murder of any human being. It was not till we went to Newburgh that any thought entered my mind of Bedford. Nor then did I think of such a dreadful tragedy as this occurring. We went to Bedford, and in the morning I wished to return home, but RUSSELL then taunted me bitterly about the girl, and I told the driver to take the right-hand road, and I went to Mr. PARSONS' house, but did not find the family at home. After leaving the house we met TAMZEN with her mother on the road. The old lady was very angry, but TAMZEN never uttered an unkind word. We were both very drunk from the effects of ale and whisky, and we became mad and reckless. We returned to go the Twelve Mile Lock and Rocky River, and on the way Mrs. KRUM rushed out of the house and told us TAMZEN PARSONS had gone to town to have me arrested. Arrived at the village, the old man PARSONS happened to pass with the wagon, and I got out of the carriage to speak to him; and at that moment TAMZEN came toward the carriage, and I rushed after her and asked her where she was going. I don't know what reply she made. It has been said here that I went there with the intention of committing the dreadful deed, but that is not true. From the moment she passed the carriage, I do not remember the particulars of that dreadful tragedy. It must have been that a legion of devils had hold of me, for it is contrary to my nature to be cruel. There never was in all my life a feeling of revenge to take the life of any person. From that moment I do not know what occurred till I found myself in jail. When I learned what I have done, if ever a man felt the torments of hell, I did. For two or three weeks, and while the effects of intoxication were passing off, when I think what I suffered, I wonder I have any reason left. It was then, when I thought there was neither hope in heaven or on earth for me, I threw my all upon my Maker; and it was then that I received assurances that to all such sinners as I had been there was mercy. Earnestly I struggled, and I received that assurance. It has been said that I am a "man of iron." But that power of self-command has been given me from some greater source than I have within me. I am resigned. I have reviewed the whole matter and I know I deserve death. But I never deliberated or premeditated the murder of TAMZEN PARSONS. Poor girl! My worst fault was I loved her too well. But I must submit. I deserve it. I hope that this may be an example to all to keep free from the terrible vice, the curse that has ruined the families and destroyed the hearts of millions. I hope, indeed, that the example may be a lasting one. I feel prepared. Sometimes an hour comes when I remember and think of the old church-yard at home, and its long range of tombstones where my ancestors sleep. When I think of the annals of my little native island, there are many recollections of the good services of my kindred. When I mention these things I sometimes think I would wish to be saved from this fearful disgrace; and my poor boy—this is an awful legacy to leave him, an awful legacy. For that reason, and for that reason only, I would wish this cup might pass. But God's will be done. I am resigned.

At the close of his remarks the Judge pronounced the sentence:

You stand convicted of the wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder of TAMZEN PARSONS, in the village of Bedford, on the 9th day of August last. You were tried by an honest jury, and defended by the ablest counsel whose services could be procured for you by the court. Your counsel labored faithfully in your behalf, literally exhausting themselves in the effort to secure your acquittal, or to reduce your offence to murder in the second degree. But your conduct was indefensible—your cause was utterly hopeless. The evidences of deliberate and premeditated malice, were such as to close every avenue of escape from a conviction for murder in the first degree. Your counsel labored without hope, and although many pity you, your best friends must acknowledge the righteousness of that verdict which condemns you to expiate your fearful crime upon the scaffold. I would not discourage any effort your friends may make to secure a commutation of your sentence, but in view of its apparent hopelessness, I do most earnestly entreat you to make your peace with God.

SENTENCE.

The Sheriff will conduct the prisoner, JOHN W. HUGHES, from this court-room to the jail of Cuyahoga County, there to be closely confined until the 9th day of February, when, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, he will be hung by the neck until he is dead, and may God have mercy on his soul.

The prisoner heard the sentence with some degree of emotion, then slowly sat down and covered his face with his hands to await the further disposition by the court. He was soon after conducted to the jail, the assembly being required by order of the court to wait until the prisoner had been taken out.

LOVE, SEDUCTION AND DEATH.

A Young Girl Takes Medicine to Produce an Abortion, and Dies—A Scotch Student Plays the Part of Don Juan.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 22.

It was mentioned in yesterday's *Democrat* that Miss HEATON, a beautiful young lady, had committed suicide by taking poison. Since then Coroner O'REILLY has held an inquest on the body, and it was ascertained that the poison was taken for the purpose of producing an abortion, and not with the intention of committing suicide.

Young MCDONALD, who stands in the situation of gay Lothario in this case, is a commercial student of slender means, and is receiving his education at the expense of a friend. The Coroner's account of the circumstances of the unfortunate affair is as follows:

An inquest was held on Wednesday, in a frame house occupied by THOS. GALLAGHER, in the rear of No. 795 Broadway, between Benton and North Market streets, on the body of AURORA HEATON. The facts elicited are as follows:

The deceased was tall and well formed, with prepossessing features, and an attractive appearance. She was a native of Illinois; lately resided at Carbondale, with her mother and stepfather; she sewed for a livelihood, and made herself generally useful. Having arrived at that period of life when her company was sought for by the young men, she became wearied of her rural abode and found no pleasure in the rustic society of her village home. She longed to revel in the gaities of city life, and to associate with the more polished inhabitants of the metropolis. About six weeks ago she came to this city, and through the assistance of friends she obtained employment in a house on Collins-street, between Wash and Carr, where she remained as a sewing girl until about two weeks ago, when she removed to Mr. GALLAGHER'S.

Before coming to this city, Miss HEATON became acquainted with a young Scotchman named ISAAC MCDONALD, and while here the acquaintance ripened into intimacy, and finally into an ardent attachment. MCDONALD was a student at STEWART'S Commercial College. Feeling that their intimacy would lead to unpleasant consequences, the young girl took certain medicines to prevent those dreaded consequences.

On Saturday evening Miss HEATON left Mr. GALLAGHER'S and returned on Sunday evening, accompanied by MCDONALD. She expressed to her lover an apprehension that there was something wrong about her, and on returning from a walk to the river bank on Sunday, she went into SANDERS'S drug store, on Second and Walnut streets, and inquired for "golden pills," but they having none, she got something else, which she took, but found it produced no effect. On Tuesday afternoon, becoming very uneasy, she wrote a letter to her lover (published below) expressing her fears as to her condition, and urging him to go to a doctor and procure some medicine for her. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the same evening she went into KOCH'S drug store, on the corner of North Market-street and Broadway, and purchased two ounces of oil of cedar, medicine used as a diuretic and emenagogue for female sickness and for other purposes; sometimes used by women to produce abortion; in the East several cases of death have been produced by its use for this latter purpose. She took an ounce of this medicine on Tuesday night, and between 10 and 11 o'clock she was seized with convulsions, and shortly after became comatose or stupefied, in which condition she remained until 12 o'clock, when she died.

A post-mortem examination was held, when it was found that a portion of the oil of cedar remained in her stomach unabsorbed. No disease has disturbed the abdominal viscera to any great extent, and she was not pregnant, as she had supposed.

Miss HEATON was twenty-three years of age, had dark brown hair, blue eyes and well-developed form. She has a married sister residing in Kansas City, and her brother, it is said, was a Colonel of a Missouri regiment during the war.

ISAAC MCDONALD is about twenty-four years of age, good-looking, with florid complexion, rooms at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, and boards at the New-York Dining Saloon, opposite the court-house.

The following letters will give some insight into the history of the young lovers, and show that the "old story" has been told between them:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19, 1865.

MY DEAR LITTLE YANKEE: How are you this morning? I trust in God you are all right, or at least have some symptoms of becoming so. Under my present circumstances, I hope for, in fact, both of our welfares, that nothing of the kind will occur that we have reasons to be afraid of.

I am in a mighty bad mood, both for writing and for thinking, this morning; but it is just as usual with me, for I am always so for two or three days after I see you; in fact, I have tried to resist it many a time, but it is always in vain; therefore, I shall do so no more.

But my present desire in writing to you was to inform you of the fact I have bought your furs; the sale was announced and came off yesterday morning, as I anticipated. I won't say anything about the price till I see you, as I hope that won't be long. I will expect you on the day appointed that you was to come.

You will no doubt think, and you will be right, that there is no scarcity of paper about Prof. STEWART'S College. Good morning. I will look for you on Thursday afternoon, sure. I remain your little Scotchman.

ISAAC MCDONALD.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.

MY DEAR LITTLE SCOTCHMAN: I received your kind note this afternoon, but I am sorry I disturb your mind so when I come to see you. I ought to be a comfort to you, but instead of that I cause you nothing but trouble. I am likely to cause you more, for that medicine hasn't taken any effect. O, ISAAC, I feel sorry to cause you so much trouble and expense, when you are not making anything. God knows the trouble I am in about it. I am sorry I let you get the furs, for that would have helped a little; but I hope you haven't paid any more than what I gave you.

I think you had better go to the doctor and see how much he will ask you. He must do something soon, for I would rather die than have that about me, and me not married.

I pray, ISAAC, you will not think any the less of your little Yankee for the trouble and expense she is causing you. I will come down Thursday afternoon, if possibly can. Excuse bad writing, for I am in a hurry. Good night!

From your LITTLE YANKEE.

Abduction and Kidnapping.

From the New-Haven Journal.

Quite an exciting affair took place in Newtown one day last week. A Dr. BENNETT, formerly of Newark, N. J., was boarding at a hotel in that quiet little town, with his two children, aged eight and ten years, who daily attended the village school. The Doctor, it seems, as the sequel shows, had some time since been divorced from his wife in Newark, the court having given the jurisdiction of the children to the mother, with the understanding that the father should have the privilege of seeing them once a week.

During one of the weekly interviews, the Doctor managed to abduct the children and make good his escape to Newtown, where he has been living in a state of single blessedness, creating quite a sensation as the new doctor of the town. Meanwhile the distracted mother is ignorant of the whereabouts of her little ones, but after learning the fact of their being in Newtown, she lays a plan to rescue them, regardless of the Personal Liberty Laws of Connecticut. She visits Seymour, and by the assistance of the ex-judge, deputy sheriff, and one constable of the town, makes a raid into Newtown.

After considerable skirmishing and picket-firing, mother and sheriff advance to the school-house, take the children and make good time for Waterbury, and, jumping on the first train, all hands reach Newark in safety, in spite of detectives and telegrams sent in all directions.

THE TORNADO AT PULASKI, TENN.—A friend has favored our reporter with a letter addressed to the house of TREPPARD & Co., of College-street, written the day after the terrific storm which visited Pulaski, Tenn. It contains some additional particulars, with some already published. The houses of Dr. CARTER, Dr. EPPERSON, ED. ROSE, Esqrs., Mrs. MASON and Rev. Mr. CALDWELL, were among those blown down or greatly injured. That of Mr. ROSE is utterly ruined. Part of Rev. Mr. CALDWELL'S was blown down, and all the small wooden buildings around it unroofed. The dwelling-house of Mrs. MASON, occupied at the time by Mr. JO. STACEY, is considered a "complete ruin;" so is the residence of Dr. CARTER. The roof was blown from the Cotton Factory. "Trees, planks, floors, roofs, and heavy timbers," says the letter, "were blown two hundred feet." The writer expresses the belief that not less than one hundred thousand dollars will cover the damage done to property. He states that Mrs. JOHNSON died of her injuries the night following the storm. Miss BRADDEN, daughter of JACOB BRADDEN, Esq., a young lady about eighteen, was buried in the ruins of Mr. STACEY'S residence, and taken out a corpse. Mr. STACEY was slightly injured, and Mrs. BENSON severely. Three negroes were killed, and six or eight injured—one, a man, having his leg broken. One of the colored persons killed was a woman at Mr. ROSE'S. Mr. JOHN MARK'S residence, three miles from the town, was blown to the ground. The residences of Mrs. A. C. WHITE, three miles out, and of Mr. JAMES COOK, eight miles, are also said to be destroyed. The residence of B. F. CARTER, Esq., in Pulaski, was unroofed. The course of the wind was across the hill on which Dr. CARTER resided. The letter says: "All the stores are shut, and everything looks gloomy."—*Nashville Union, Jan. 1.*

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—Col. CREGAN, to whose family this great natural curiosity belongs, was a resident of Louisville, Ky. We have heard that he went to Europe some thirty years ago, and found himself frequently questioned as to the wonders of the Mammoth Cave—a place he had never visited, and of which he had heard but little of at home, though living within ninety miles of it. He went there on his return, and the idea struck him to purchase it, and make it a family inheritance. In fifteen minutes' bargaining he bought it for $10,000, and shortly after he was offered $100,009 for his purchase. In his will he tied it up in such a way that it must remain in his family for two generations; thus appending its celebrity to his name. There are 1,900 acres in the estate, though the cave probably runs under the property of a great number of other land owners. For fear of those who might dig down and establish an entrance to the cave on their own property, (a man's farm extending up to the zenith and down to the nadir,) great vigilance is exercised to prevent such subterranean surveys and measurements as would enable one to sink a shaft with any certainty. The cave extends ten or twelve miles in several directions, and it has been conjectured that "there is probably many a backwoodsman sitting in his hut within ten miles of the cave, quite unconscious that the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Europe and America are walking without leave under his potatoes and corn."

The Akron (Ohio) papers announce the death by accident, of JAMES BROWN, a notorious counterfeiter, who resided in that portion of the State for a number of years. The accident occurred at Peninsular. While pushing a coal-boat into a lock, BROWN lost his balance, fell from the "running board," by which he broke his arm, fractured his skull, and sustained internal injuries which terminated in death on the following day. In referring to his death, one of the Akron papers says: "He died at the age of 67, under bonds to answer an indictment before the United States Court at Cleveland, for counterfeiting money—his life-long trade."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 7, 1866.

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To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Moravian* arrived at Portland yesterday morning with two days later news from Europe. Her mails reached this city at a late hour last night. The political news is not very important. American Securities had experienced a decided advance, in consequence of increased confidence inspired by the President's Message. Two more Fenians had been sentenced to penal servitude. An explosion had occurred in an English coal mine, resulting in the death of thirty persons. The cattle disease was gradually decreasing in England.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Houston *Telegraph* announces the death of Hon. C. W. BUCKLEY by accidental drowning in the Brazos River on the 19th inst. The *Telegraph* remarks: For years Judge BUCKLEY has occupied a position of great prominence before the public, either as judge or legislator, and always had the utmost confidence of his constituency. As a judge his course was marked by uprightness, a clear conception of the law and of justice, and a thorough application to business. As a legislator, he has always held position as a leader, and his views were always sought on all questions of importance. The accident was caused by the Judge's horse taking fright and running into the river.

The Orange County farmers have held meetings and appointed committees to protect the buildings and fences on the line of the Erie Railway. The Goshen *Democrat* says: "We have on former occasions spoken of the danger from the enormous quantity and the large size of the coals thrown out by the coal-burning engines so much in use on the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway. During the extremely dry weather of last Fall, certain citizens of this village hired men to watch along the track in Goshen, on account of the danger of having our town destroyed from the abovementioned cause. So too in Middletown, as we are informed, watchmen were detailed for a like purpose."

There has just been prepared for the signature of the President a patent for 45,000 acres, selected under the acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864, along the line of the first section of the Central Pacific Railroad, being that part which has been finished, duly equipped, and put in complete running order. The patent or grant is elegantly embellished with the coat of arms of the United States, surrounded by the symbols of agriculture and commerce, and is accompanied by a map of the Union exhibiting every State and Territory, and the line of route for the Central and Union Pacific, as well as the proposed line of route for the Northern Pacific.

RALPH ABERCROMBIE, who was arrested in Baltimore in April last, charged with having been a spy in the service of the Confederate Government, was on Tuesday last released from jail by order of the Secretary of War, after a confinement of nearly nine months. It will be remembered that he was recently taken before Judge GILES, of the United States District Court, in response to a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Gen. WOOLLEY, Provost-Marshal, but upon a hearing of the case, the Judge remanded him to the custody of the military authorities. For some time past the Secretary of War has been investigating his case, and the result was his unconditional release.

GOV. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated yesterday. He devotes considerable space in his message to the subject of providing for disabled soldiers and seamen. He favors a system of half pay, which, like the pay of retired officers, should be awarded and received, not so much a charity as a right. He objects to removing them from their homes and domestic relations, and collecting them in a public institution, except in extreme cases, involving some mental or moral obliquity, for which he considers the present institutions of the State make ample provision.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following gentlemen to make the annual trial pieces received at the United States Mint and its branches, for the purpose of securing due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards: Henry Davenport, Boston; Prof. Joseph Henry, Washington; John Foray, New-York; James McClue, Philadelphia; Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia; Dr. T. S. Bell, Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Alexander, Baltimore, and Jonas H. McClintock, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says nearly 200,000 yards of fine French broadcloth, stored on board the late rebel ram *Stonewall*, at the Navy-yard, is to be destroyed by fire, as it is supposed that the material is infected with the yellow fever. It is feared in some quarters that little, if any, of this cloth will be destroyed, but that it will pass into the hands of parties who will make a good prize of the article, though it will doubtless be duly reported as burned.

Frequent confirmations are received of the reports of a gold discovery in Montana, wonderful even in this age of gold. A reliable citizen of St. Paul, Mr. JOHN HASSELL, writes from Montana: "There was a very rich lode struck here a few days ago. It beats anything that was ever found in any mining country. It is guarded, day and night, and the owner alone works in it. He takes out with his own hands thousands of dollars per day. The ore is at least one-third gold."

There have been received by the Adjutant-General, at Washington, about eight hundred applications for a share in the rewards offered for the capture of the assassination conspirators. The rewards now ready for distribution amount to about $300,000. Arrangements are being made by the claimants to get possession of the rewards offered in the several States, amounting to over a million of dollars, as soon as it is announced by the government who are entitled to shares of the money.

Sixty-six of the camels that were purchased by the Government during BUCHANAN'S administration, for the purpose of transporting goods and supplies over the great Western plains, are now at Cape Verde, near San Antonio, Texas, and are offered for sale by the Quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf. Bids for one or more of the animals will be received until the 1st of March, 1866, when the proposals will be opened at New-Orleans, La.

It is said that the rice crop on the coast will this year amount to little or nothing. On Savannah River, where formerly 800,000 bushels were raised, there are this year 10,000. On the Altamaha, where 600,000 were raised, this year 6,000, &c. Matters are much more unsettled on the rice plantations than in any other section of South Carolina or Georgia.

The total amount of naval captures reaches $30,000,000 in value. One-half of this goes to the government, and the other is divided among officers and seamen. The average per man is but $120, whereas, in the matter of bounties to soldiers, the average has been nearly $1,000 per man, and about $700,000,000 have been expended in bounties alone.

Capt. TODD, of the Regular Army Ordnance Corps, has been assigned to duty at San Antonio. He takes charge of the arsenal and arsenal grounds, and will, as soon as arrangements can be made, proceed to complete the works and improvements according to the original plan and specifications. Capt. TODD was stationed at St. Louis at the commencement of the war.

A movement is on foot in the Southern States to erect a memorial cathedral to the Confederate dead. As embraced in the cathedral system, it is proposed to build a house of refuge for the widows of fallen heroes, and a college for the sons. The whole to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury has superseded so much of the circular forbidding the importation of foreign cattle, etc., as refers to Canadian horses, mules and asses. Such animals may be brought into the United States from that country, provided they are not imported from other countries via Canada.

It is proposed to apply to Congress for a charter to organize an association under the name of "National Laboratory and Mining Association," for the purpose of assisting materially, and without cost to the government, the speedy development of the mineral, agricultural and industrial resources of the country.

The pay of between two or three hundred of officers of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and other departments of the army has been stopped, by order of the Secretary of War, until they render the returns and reports required of them by the laws and regulations governing troops.

The Mobile *Times* of the 31st ult. says: We learn from the *Tribune* that the steamer *Dove* was fired into on her downward trip by guerrillas—supposed for the purpose of stealing cotton, with which she was loaded. Although 27 shots struck her, no one was hit.

The trial of L. C. BAKER, government detective, for the robbery of Mrs. COBB, is set for Monday next. Gen. BAKER is among those officers who, by direction of the Secretary of War and Gen. GRANT, are ordered to be mustered out of the service.

A woman named MARY WATTS was savagely murdered yesterday in Philadelphia. She was over 70 years old, and was living quite alone. The murderers pillaged the house, and it is supposed they were burglars.

The Augusta *Chronicle* states that about a thousand negroes have been sent from that section to the Mississippi Valley by the military authorities, on account of their refusal to make contracts with their former owners.

On the 4th inst. the extensive coal sheds of the Point Breeze Gas Works, near Philadelphia, took fire and set fire to the coal. After being nearly extinguished, it again broke out yesterday, and several thousand tons of coal will be consumed.

The Department of Washington is informed that OSCAR MANKIN, who murdered a colored man at Alexandria, on the occasion of the recent riot at that place, has been apprehended near Warrenton, Va.

Mr. THOMAS AFFLECK, well known in Louisiana and Mississippi, left Galveston on the 13th ult. for Europe, for the purpose of making some preliminary arrangements to take white laborers to Texas.

About thirty Commanders of vessels destroyed by the *Alabama* have already been summoned as witnesses for the government in the approaching trial of SEMMES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the law preventing cattle importation does not include animals suitable for menageries and zoological collections, such as elephants, camels, lions, &c.

The government has realized, within the last two years, the sum of $6,000,000, the proceeds of confiscated cotton, sugar and other property in the State of Mississippi.

The Congressional Committee on Reconstruction propose to send a special commission South to inquire into the condition of affairs, with the view of obtaining proper information.

The Savannah *Republican* reports serious disturbances having arisen between whites and blacks in Emanuel County.

LOCAL NEWS.

Ex-Judge STUART, one of the Counsel for BERNARD FRIERY—convicted of the murder of HARRY LAZARUS—has obtained a writ of error on appeal to the Court of Appeals. Meantime, and until the court above can hear the case, all proceedings have been stayed.

The remains of Dr. CUMMINGS will be conveyed to St. Stephens' Church at 1 P. M. to-day, and will lie in State until 10½ A. M. to-morrow, when the funeral services will take place. Dr. MCGLYNN will perform mass and Father HECKER will deliver the sermon. The music will be under the direction of Professor BERGE.

Another stay of judgment has been obtained in BARNEY FRIERY'S case—Judge STEWART, one of his counsel, having obtained a writ of error on appeal to the Court of Appeals, and a stay of proceedings until that court shall have passed opinion upon the points involved.

A meeting was held at Cooper Institute last night by the believers in and promoters of the Monroe Doctrine. Letters were read from distinguished gentlemen, and addresses made by Messrs. BRYANT, TOMLINSON and COX.

The Governor and the Mayor—Government from Without.

The Governor in his recent message makes a practical statement which the *doctrinaires* of some of our cotemporaries would do well to consider, and which all practical men will carefully weigh. The success of the Metropolitan Police Bill, he states, and the law creating the paid Fire Department, "furnish a strong argument in favor of some similar provision for protecting the public health" of New-York. He might have made the statement much more comprehensive. We venture to lay down the proposition, without fear of disproof, that there is no single department of the City Government and management which emanates directly from the people of the city, and is constantly controlled by them, which is managed with even common honesty and decency, and that all the branches which have either been created by the Legislature or have been rendered independent of the masses of the city, are on the whole an honor and credit to our community. What is the great beauty of New-York which is more and more attracting residents here, and making the town a different place for thousands of people, increasing greatly the value of property? The *Central Park*, a creation of the Legislature. What is it which renders this city now one of the safest and best-ordered in the civilized world, when formerly it used to be one of the most disorderly and insecure? The *Police*, a work of the Legislature. What institutions are those which we most delight to show to foreigners, and which reflect most honor by their management and objects on our citizens — the *Charities and Penal Institutions* of Randall's and Blackwell's Islands — places that, under the charge of the masses, were odious formerly to all well disposed men, these again the fruit of "commissions." What is it that now makes a fire a place of order and labor, compared with the former rowdyism and inefficiency of the scene, and which has broken up the most notorious centres of idleness and crime—the *paid Fire Department*—again a result of the labor of the despised Legislature. So with the *Croton Board*, which, though not a commission, is kept out by the Legislature from ward politics, and is a somewhat permanent board.

On the other hand, compare the management of the "Street Department," the "Board of Health," the government of the markets and ferries, the administration of the Common Council and all their countless officials — all under the direct control of the people and the low demagogues of the city—with the departments just mentioned. Here all is dishonesty, inefficiency, neglect, plunder, and public inconvenience and disgrace. There, in the main, (as Mayor HOFFMAN admits,) is honesty, order and good management—organization and principle.

The cause is not mysterious. When we are governed by the Legislature, we are really governed by universal suffrage; but not the suffrage of the most degraded and ignorant sections of the city, but that of some hundred thousands of most intelligent and moral farmers and freeholders in the country, who are almost equally interested with us in the success, honor and good order of the metropolis. Their representatives may often be corrupt, but, on the whole, they are enough better than the voters and representatives of our low wards, to secure us these improvements and reforms, and to put good men at the head of them. We like Albany government better than the government of the "Ring." And we consider it no infringement of Democratic institutions, but simply an enlargement of the constituency of our rulers. Whoever prefers the government, pure and simple, of the city Democracy, ought to suffer all the ills which we have now happily escaped, as well as those we are trying to banish.

The Mayor and the Governor alike concur in their estimate of our present sanitary management. They both agree that two "Boards of Health" are a superfluity, and that the principal board ought never to be called together. They both see the incredible nuisances which disgrace, and the dangers to health which threaten, our city. Both recommend a reform.

Mr. HOFFMAN advises (what is an essential feature of the new Health Bill) the union of the police with the Sanitary Department. Both dread the cholera, and would have something done. But the Governor is practical. He sees what has been done by departments created by the Legislature and not directly dependent on the voters of the city alone. He casts aside theory, and recommends that we try again what has worked so well. The Mayor, on the other hand, is the *doctrinaire*; true to his party, he objects even to sanitary reform and good health if they come through the Democratic bugbear, the Legislature. He would prefer the cholera with an unprepared city, to the violation of his theory in a new sanitary administration. He knows, if our streets are a disgrace to a civilized city, if our tenement houses violate all laws of sanitary science, if our death-rate be the lowest known in a large town, if thousands of children die from public neglect, and if tens of thousands perish the coming Summer, that all these things happen, and all these poor creatures die under the pure Democratic faith—and that the Fourth and Sixth Wards will still govern themselves without interference from the detested constituency of the rural districts.

These will be his consolations. And he has the self-possession, after all our experience for twenty years of the sanitary management of the City Hall, to advise a further continuance of the same blissful control, and to avoid the legislative management, "because it would be an interference with municipal rights."

The Health Bill before the Legislature will remove the care of the public health from that eminent sanitarian, Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE and his thirty-one "Health Wardens," and from several gentlemen in the City Hall who make a comfortable living by doing nothing, and will place over us, as sanitary managers, four of our best physicians and four commissioners of the present Board of Police, under powers which will enable them to make this city what it ought to be in the matter of health. If such a board be "in conflict with our municipal rights," we shall try to endure it with resignation. We would prefer to live under a "Legislative Commission" to dying prematurely and painfully under the pure Democratic rule of a city constituency.

Northern Claims in Southern Courts.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted the form of a memorial praying Congress to pass a law exempting suitors in the federal courts of the Southern States from the operation of State statutes of limitation for a period long enough to enable Northern creditors to collect their debts. The evident justice and urgent necessity for such an act will undoubtedly commend it to the immediate attention of both Houses of Congress. The merchants of this city have suffered immense loss at the hands of the South. With an intimate knowledge of the course which their respective States were about to pursue, Southern men came on here just before the commencement of hostilities and bought goods in large quantities. Their avowed intention was to lay in a heavy stock in anticipation of the interruption of business relations with their usual purchasing markets, and having obtained the wares that they needed they availed themselves of ordinances of secession and non-intercourse resolutions to avoid paying their bills. We can hardly doubt that many persons at the South were influenced to vote for secession by the prospect of seeing all their indebtedness to the North cancelled at once, without expense to themselves. Insolent replies were made by these men in answer to modest requests for payment, and the agents of Northern houses who attempted to collect claims in person were driven out of Southern communities as spies, or dangerous emissaries of abolitionism. To allow this class to reap advantage from the wicked prolongation of the war to gain their selfish ends, and, after swindling their creditors, avail themselves of laws which never contemplated such emergencies, is permitting wrong to triumph over right, and allowing the machinery of justice to aid the consummation of a deliberate villany. But when Congress does take action upon this subject, we hope other and much needed measures for the protection of these claims will receive legislative attention. Several of the Southern States have passed laws to stay the collection of debts, by means of their courts, and the foreign creditor can there only have recourse to a Federal court. The jurisdiction of these courts not extending to amounts under $500, parties seeking the recovery of debts under this sum are debarred from any remedy. While the aggregate of these claims is immense, stated in the memorial referred to at $150,000,000, it is made up chiefly of small sums, and the jurisdiction of the national tribunals should be altered so as to embrace them, else the small creditors can be stayed forever by State statutes.

If the States will not allow the use of their local courts for the enforcement of just demands, it would seem but right that the national courts should be open to all, without limitation, and their capacity so enlarged that the press of increased business will not retard the settlement of actions. We do not think there is any disposition to deal hardly with the South, but it is natural that our merchants, some of whom were ruined by over-confidence in the honor of those States, should wish to have the means of redress at command. It may be politic to be lenient with our debtors; we should be the last to urge the North to take the South by the throat, "saying, pay me that thou owest;" but our magnanimity ought not to be forced. With the utmost good feeling, and the greatest kindliness to a people suffering and impoverished, we would not in this matter be placed entirely at their mercy, but would rather have it in our power to show them mercy, of a quality that is not strained.

Where Do We Live?

Last year the State of New-York was enumerated, and the result of the census shows a population of about 3,832,000. During and just after the doing of the work there was an excited discussion about the population of this city, and certain reckless journalists assumed that because the Secretary of State happened to be a Republican, he had conspired to underrate the population of this strongly Democratic town, for the purpose of reducing its strength in the Legislature. The Secretary endured this gross misrepresentation with praiseworthy equanimity; and, long after its wicked motive (of affecting the November election) had passed away, he quietly exploded the gratuitous lie by showing that New-York and Kings gain *seven* members; the only other county that gains is Erie, which has one additional member. Of course certain other counties *lose* all that New-York, Kings and Erie gain—and all these losing counties are strongly Republican. Naturally enough the barking of the Democratic pack has suddenly ceased, and they have become so indifferent to "DEPEW's swindling census," that they do not even give their readers the general result.

But we write just now to explain in some degree the very gross misrepresentation of these Democratic concerns, with regard to this city especially. Of course, no one would give them credit for good faith in their representations, because they well knew the absurdity of their stories. They based their "arguments" upon the alleged results of the United States census of 1860. That census was a swindle. The enumerators were paid so much for each hundred names, and, of course, they magnified their districts just as far as they could. We remember one instance in the case of a previous census, when the pay was also by the hundred, where a newspaper reporter had charge of a down-town ward, one in which the resident population was rapidly diminishing by the crowding-out process, but where he managed to record an increase of two or three hundred per cent., while the real truth was just the other way by at least fifty per cent.

Now these worthy gentlemen who exclaim against the last enumeration know well enough that for the past ten years the tendency has been to get out of the city; that blocks and even wards that held a dense resident population are now occupied by stores and factories, where the solitary watchman is the only habitant; that the swarming hives of the lower wards have been vacated, and the denizens have gone, not up town, but quite out of town—to Long Island, to New-Jersey, anywhere out of the expensive city.

We are freshly reminded of this by the report of the Police Inspector of Ferries, whose figures suggest the main facts with which we are dealing. He gives us the statistics of fifteen ferries, running in all seventy-two boats, most of them plying night and day. He tells us that these boats carried, in 1864, no less than seventy millions of passengers, which is nearly one hundred thousand per day. Now add the immense travel of the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven, Second, Third and Eighth-avenue Railroads, and one may get some idea of "Where we Live." Twenty-three millions of passengers were transported by the ferries going to New-Jersey; and for a radius of twenty miles from our City Hall, that respectable and lightly taxed State is inhabited almost exclusively by New-Yorkers. Remember that these twenty-three millions of passengers are the representatives of families; that about 30,000 per day came to and return from New-York; that these 30,000 represent at least five times that population—that is to say, one hundred and fifty thousand people, who are in their business interests and in all other absolute needs of subsistence really New-Yorkers, but who reside in New-Jersey. Town after town in that State, the large City of Newark, the villages of Orange, South Orange, Paterson, Elizabeth, Rahway, Bloomfield, Lewellyn Park, Fort Lee, and forty others, are peopled almost entirely by New-Yorkers. Away down the coast, Keyport, Amboy, Long Branch, &c., live exclusively by the patronage of this city; and there are not a few eminent urbans who have strayed as far as New-Brunswick, Trenton, and all down among the cranberry swamps of Vineland. Since the opening of the New-Jersey Northern Railroad, the sterile rocks of the palisades and the quiet valley of the Hackensack are vocal with Broadway business men, and the classic seclusion of Tappaan and Closter is rudely invaded by the merchants of South-street and the brokers of Exchange-place. Up even to Newburgh they prevail mightily, and carloads and boatloads are distributed in daily increasing profusion from Hoboken to the Highlands.

We take it that the stranger who endeavors to cross Fulton Ferry at six P.M. will have no difficulty in determining where New-York spreads in that direction. The Union Ferry Company alone carried 33,000,000 passengers in 1864. This sum, reduced to the average rate, reaches nearly 100,000 per day, representing over 40,000 business men, whose immediate dependents indicate a population of a quarter of a million. Add the other Long Island ferries, and it is reasonable to say that three hundred thousand inhabitants of that island are in fact the population of New-York city.

We all know that half the people of Richmond County are New-Yorkers; that Queens and even Suffolk hold large delegations, and that many thousands are away in Connecticut, at New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Stamford, Stratford, New London, and everywhere. The County of Westchester is simply an outer ward of New York, and its hundred thousand of people exist by virtue of the business done below the Central Park. Fifty flourishing villages have grown up within a few years, and nearly all the domains of the Morrisses and the Pauldings have been carved into village lots to give room for the gushing overplus of the city.

Thus it seems that New-York has for a dozen years been boiling over, and has overrun all the neighboring territory; that it has built half a dozen cities and half a hundred thrifty villages out of its inexhaustible exuberance; that it has doubled the population of Long Island, trebled Westchester County, vastly increased Western Connecticut, literally peopled Richmond County, and rolled its affluent wave over all Eastern New-Jersey.

In the meantime the ambitious views of property owners in the city have contributed to increase this exodus. The inception of the Central Park was the hint for an immense advance in the price of real estate, and very soon the rate went up far beyond the means of the working classes, and such men naturally turned to the cheaper and often pleasanter acres of the country. Thousands of mechanics and clerks are now living in snug cottages twenty miles away, who would have gladly located in the city, but for the enormous greed of landowners. Tens of thousands are crossing ferries and running by rail to escape the atrocious rents now, and for years heretofore, charged in this city. Block after block of vacant ground in the upper part of the island mark the short-sighted policy of their owners, while thousands of would-be purchasers whirl past them in railroad trains in search of some place where a man of moderate means may live. Had the owners of these up-town goose-pastures been blessed with anything like a comprehensive view of the situation, they might have added a hundred thousand of people and a hundred millions of taxable property to the city. As it is, Newark and Newburgh, Long Branch and Rockaway, Sing Sing and New-London, profit by their fatuity, and New-York itself wanders over a radius of sixty miles to find places to sleep.

"Where do we live?" In all the broad circumference *out* of the city; in Jersey, in Connecticut, in all our neighboring counties—anywhere and everywhere to escape extortion and secure room. One hundred millions of passengers in a year—three hundred thousand per day—coming and going to and from the city, is a sufficient answer to those who wonder at the low figures of the census.

The Lesson of the Day and our Critics Abroad.

The remarkable change of tone adopted by many formerly unfriendly English newspapers, in speaking of American affairs, has attracted the attention of a large number of persons by whom it was wholly unexpected. Not only are we now criticised more favorably in respect to our actions and character, but writers who have all their lives studied our form of government, or, as they thought it, no government, are reviewing opinions hitherto very firmly held against that form, and are making admissions which must astonish even themselves. They allow the American Republic characteristics which they had before declared that it was impossible it could possess. A government which they expected to crumble to pieces at the first rude touch of rebellion they find to be stronger than ever; the military power which they considered unattainable in a nation ruled by the people, they see to be immense—limited only by the aggregate of inhabitants able to bear arms; they discover that taxation is as cheerfully borne by all classes, without question or complaint, as in any country of older reputation.

The truth is, we think, that, from a habit of mind peculiarly English, the writers of whom we speak have labored to prove, not the great similarity of our institutions to their own, but rather in what respects they differed from them and were *therefore* inferior. We presume the current of their thoughts, thus turned into a new channel, will proceed with rapid force in the new direction.

The great dissimilarity in our American system consists for the most part in two things. The first is that our governing powers are elected at stated periods rather than possessing an hereditary "divine right," or holding even a life tenure depending solely upon good behavior; and the second is that they are elected by the whole people. In what respect, outside of these peculiarities, are we different from those nations which have laid claim to a perpetuity which they thought we could never reach? We have an army, a navy, a system of finance, an administration of justice, a compact police, and regularly organized methods of trade. We have even a literature also of fair proportions, and often of signal ability. And we are accumulating reminiscences which will be no less grand than those of older achievements.

We say there are two differences between the governmental systems of the old world and the new. There were, before and during the war, thinkers, even among ourselves, who gazed with apprehension upon the future, and groaned in spirit as they distrusted the great appeal to the people which the war really was. But they failed to discover the popular heart, and that the simple machinery by which that appeal was thoroughly and speedily made must result in as speedily finding out and straightway doing what was right. The very method of popular elections in which some discerned even anarchy itself was, in fact, the great safeguard of our country. The Southern leaders knew this better than their friends in Europe or their abettors here. They knew that however much the fondness cherished by weak human nature for stately ceremonial and majestic forms would aid them among many at home, and abroad would do them good service, the real battle which they would have to fight must ultimately be with the people, and they acted with great shrewdness accordingly. They appealed to public opinion always, both in the way of high-sounding argument and concealment. They put forth the best case they could, and ably concealed its defects. And thus, and only thus, did they succeed, as we believe, in postponing the final ruin of their hopes. But the delay was in vain, for the masses of our countrymen, accustomed to scrutinize the acts and motives of their public servants, were equally prepared to sit in judgment upon the acts and motives of their adversaries. The public opinion which rules the people is in any country rarely stirred as it has been thrice during the past five years: once at the fall of Sumter, which the whole North resented as an insult; once when the time came to choose between an ignoble peace—ignoble it would have been to both sides; and once when the mourning people ranged themselves in solid phalanx around their new chief. And we know how just and unerring that public opinion was.

The writers in England who have been most adverse to us have marveled at the magnanimous attitude of our people, now that the war is over. They need not have done so. The instinct of a people is, when fairly roused, as we believe it is now upon the question of restoration, rarely at fault. We believe that had the result of the war been opposite to what it was, that instinct would have impelled North and South alike toward reconciliation. In that case our critics would, we suppose, have equally wondered at the magnanimity of the South, and with equal fatuity. As a rule the masses of no people love war for its own sake, and certainly ours do not. Was it less to be expected of us that we should shake hands after our contest than that a couple of boys in an English play-ground should do so? Surely not; and there is as much good sense in not following victory with overbearance and suffering defeat with cheerful composure in the one case as in the other.

We have said that our form of government imposes less restraints upon, or at least interposes less impediments between, opposing popular opinions than any other, and that the people as soon as they fully understand the issues involved make their voice and their will heard with equal distinctness and effect. But, still, say the cavilers, you are deficient in veneration for forms, and cannot accompany your obedience to your constituted rulers with that affection which makes obedience and trust at once a duty, a pleasure, and a source of strength. The argument wants only one element, that of proof, in order to be unanswerable. We think we *do* show that affection and obedience and trust in a very high degree where they are deserved, and in this—that we judge while we reverence our rulers—lies a great excellence. But that we are incapable of admiration for great deeds and of great men remains to be proved. What monarch was ever mourned by his subjects as was ABRAHAM LINCOLN; what one more trusted, more respected, than ANDREW JOHNSON? What heroes have been more feted and honored than ours? Nay, the contemplation of our opponents' valor enforced respect, while we deplore the grievous error in whose defence it was called forth.

Want of Efficiency in the American Civil Service.

The greatest practical want felt in the United States, is that of good public organization. In no country are all private affairs conducted with such rapidity and certainty, and in no civilized state are public managed with such slowness and want of system. Let any one, experienced in such matters, compare the precision, accuracy and promptness of a foreign Custom-house, for instance, with the slowness, slovenliness and confusion of an American. Or put the post conveniences of New-York and New-England by the side of those of Great Britain. One has only to enjoy for a while the perfect machinery of the British system, to feel that in this matter we are at least a generation behind England. The comparative convenience of the two is much like that of our railroads as compared with the coaches of the last century.

The English machine is perfect, moving silently and rapidly, accomplishing incredible results with the utmost accuracy and ease, and saving in time, labor and efficiency more than can be counted in money.

The details of this wonderful organization are sufficiently familiar to our readers. In a city like London, so complete is it in all its parts, that it is a quicker and surer method of communication than is the telegraph here, a great part of the time, within the city proper.

Why is it that America—a country where alone quickness and precision in business are indispensable—should be so far behindhand in this great convenience. The answer is clear to all who know our civil service. We do not train men for offices, and do not leave them in when they are trained. In England there is an examination and a regular process of rising through all the grades of the Post-office department. Each man is trained for his post and then for the next above. If he be the nephew of Earl RUSSELL, and have done the best "service for his party," he cannot secure an upper clerkship or postman's place or a high salary, till he has worked up from the ranks. Politics are not considered in the appointments. No one is ever put in any position in the English Post-office from his party connections. Each official is educated for his place and rises alone by merit. He comes to understand perfectly his duties, and the work of his especial place. If he is appointed to decipher unintelligible addresses, his labor of many years makes him perfect at this particular thing; if at rapid sorting, or delivery, he is skilled in his business, and the public reap the benefit of his experience. The heads, too, of the different branches of the whole department, after many years of labor and trial, acquire a great facility in organizing, and the community find continually new improvements added, by more classification and organization. With us, on the other hand, there is no experience, no facility, gained by long trial; no one head or subordinate who, from an extended practice in the department, knows how to make new improvements. Every four years, or oftener, we turn out all the postmasters and a great portion of the clerks, and set up business anew. It is much as if Mr. A. T. STEWART should change all his clerks and book-keepers every four years, and then should appoint new ones solely from their political views. Mr. STEWART would soon come to bankruptcy by such a process. The result is similar with our civil service. We are in a state of chronic confusion with our public conveniences. The clerks and agents of the public for doing a certain work are changed every four years, and then new ones chosen who know nothing of their business. What should we expect but slowness, slovenliness and general want of efficiency? How can the public ever hope thus to be well served? Or, again, take the Custom-house—what office in the whole country ought to have a more trained and skilled man—a man experienced in business, and who has studied all matters pertaining to customs and duties. In Liverpool, the Collector is a lawyer who had made a life study of matters pertaining to customs, and who left a first-rate London practice at the call of the government, because he had the honorable ambition of wishing to do eminent services, and because he knew he would be permanently in his place. The result is, a machinery of whose accurate working we have no conception in New-York. In this city, within five years this important office has had some four incumbents—none of them specially educated for it. And even in this, one of the [illegible] to get a first-class [illegible] because it is not a permanent office.

In the Liverpool office, one never hears of outside [illegible] not connected with the regular service. [illegible] are not political. The Collector [illegible] this is all he is allowed.

The consequence is, a [illegible] office than ours. The evils of [illegible] system have become most burdensome [illegible] citizen suffers from the friction and [illegible] of our civil machinery. Much as we [illegible] ourselves of our civilization and liberties, we are really, in practical conveniences, behind most civilized countries. It is almost equally so with our foreign service. The war happens to have forced a better choice among our diplomatic agents. But we know that formerly, and as a usual rule, our diplomats had no sort of education fitting them for the place, and did no credit to the Republic. Many of them were not men respected here, and not unfrequently they had not even the manners of gentlemen, or the slightest acquaintance with any foreign language.

We have seen in this war how great an advantage it was for us to have had a trained diplomat at the English Court; how much his learning, his tact, the self-control gained in long experience of the world, his skill in diplomatic measures, and the fact that he was educated for his place, aided us in keeping on good terms with Powers who were looking for the opportunity of injuring us.

All of us see the evils of our present system. When shall we begin to initiate remedies?

GINGER POP IN OLD VIRGINIA.—The belligerent editors who shot at each other in the lobby of the House of Delegates, and hit the statue of Gen. WASHINGTON, have been honorably discharged. The judgment of the House was that they had committed no breach of decorum. The result is quite natural; it would be difficult to imagine anything that would breach the decorum of a Virginia Legislature; certainly the gentlemanly pastime of shooting at a marble statue is quite innocent. The dispatch omits to state that a vote of thanks was passed to the honorable gentlemen who had thus worthily kept up the good old customs of the State, and who had reminded forgetful Legislators, by the crack of the safely-aimed pistol, that the chivalry was still wide awake and on the rampage—that if the coffle and the slave-whip had passed away, the Derringer and the Bowie were still quartered on the bloodless escutcheons of the F. F. V.'s.

THE ELEPHANT ON THE FREE LIST.—A paragraph is in circulation stating that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the prohibition of the Congressional act as to imported cattle does not apply to elephants, nor to camels, nor to lions. A great many gentlemen have elephants on their hands, and it is kind of the Secretary to take off the tax, or the prohibition, if he cannot altogether remove the animal itself. His own experience with that immense pachydermatic mammal, the Public Debt, will doubtless predispose him to leniency in the elephantine business.

The Richmond Farmer.

We notice with pleasure the receipt of the *Richmond Farmer*, an agricultural magazine of some note in the South in days of prosperity before the war. It has been revived by its former editors, and while it is more national in its tone, it will devote itself, as of old, to the special interests of Southern planters and farmers.

YACHT CLUB CONCERT.—The Brooklyn Yacht Club give their first promenade concert on Monday evening, January 8th, at the Brooklyn Academy. The programme is a finely-selected one. The Twenty-third Regiment band and Castle and Campbell's English opera troupe will appear, besides which Mons. JEHIN PRUME, whose performances on the violin have charmed every one who has heard him, has volunteered his services and will perform some of his choicest pieces. His name alone ought to be sufficient to fill the house, and with the other attractions added we expect to see the Academy crowded.

MR. P. T. BARNUM is to give his favorite lecture on "The Art of Money Getting" before a literary association in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening next.

Obituary.

GERARD HALLOCK.

GERARD HALLOCK, the veteran editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, formerly one of our most respected and enterprising journalists, died at New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday last. One of the kindest-hearted men, generous to a fault, fond of doing good, Mr. HALLOCK was ever the suggester and promoter of benevolence. His long life was devoted to enterprise in the right direction, and while differences in political and ecclesiastical points may have at times led him into discussions with his fellows, his purity of life and general bearing of charity toward all were the notable features of his existence. He was born in Plainfield, Mass., March 18, 1800. He graduated at Amherst College in 1819, and established in 1824 the Boston *Telegraph*, a weekly journal, which he united with the Boston *Recorder* in 1825. He became half proprietor of the New-York *Observer* in 1827, and in partnership with DAVID HALE became proprietor of the New-York *Journal of Commerce* in 1828, which paper he has edited with such ability up to the present time. In early life he was an admirable classical scholar, thoroughly acquainted with Hebrew, in which language he gave lessons to many clergymen. He was also acquainted with several modern languages, and at one time he taught German. In 1828 Messrs. HALE & HALLOCK fitted out a schooner to cruise off Sandy Hook and intercept European vessels for news, an example that was speedily followed by other journals. In 1833 they established a horse express from Philadelphia to New-York, with eight relays of horses, by which they were enabled to publish Congressional news one day in advance of their contemporaries. This example was also followed, and the government itself then adopted the express, whereupon the *Journal of Commerce* extended its relays of horses to Washington. In one instance the Norfolk *Beacon* (Virginia) published the Washington news, received by steamer from the *Journal of Commerce*, for two successive days, before they received it from Washington direct. This was the origin of a system of expressing news by the use of horses, steamers and railway engines, which culminated in the celebrated Halifax express, by which for a long time the European news was regularly brought from that port to New-York by horses, steamer across the Bay of Fundy, and rail and steamer thence to New-York City. The *Journal of Commerce*, under Mr. HALLOCK'S charge, has not been neutral in politics, but has taken a strong position on one or the other side of almost every question, usually being found on the so-called Democratic side, although it supported Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency. Mr. HALLOCK has been the means of purchasing the freedom of a very large number of slaves. He expended more than $50,000 in the erection and support of a church in New-Haven, where he resided; and by personal exertions he founded the Southern Aid Society, designed to take the place of the American Home Missionary Society at the South, when the latter withdrew support from slaveholding churches. No one knows, or ever will know, the extent of his private charities. He was not only unostentatious in such matters, but he took great care to conceal from his left hand what his right hand did. We know, however, that he was profuse in liberality, making great numbers of people happy, especially among the colored population, by scattering freely those large means which honest labor, under the blessing of God, had given him.

His habits of life were suddenly changed by the blow which drove him into retirement. It had been his custom to pass the week from Monday P. M. to Saturday A. M., in this city, and most of this time was occupied in his editorial room, where he had his bedroom adjoining. He went every Saturday morning to New-Haven, where he had an elegant residence, and passed the Sabbath. He was a large, perhaps the largest, real estate owner in that city. When the Administration excluded the *Journal of Commerce* from the mails, at the end of August, 1861, the condition of a withdrawal of the forcible edict, was the retirement of GERARD HALLOCK. He submitted to the necessity, sold out his business, and from the first day of September, 1861, ceased to have any interest in that establishment. He has never contributed a line to its columns since that day, but he devoted himself to managing his New-Haven and other property. He has been in failing health for some time, but when we heard from him a few days ago he was in cheerful spirits, and there was no anticipation of his immediate decease. He died on Thursday evening, Jan. 4, 1866, at 9:30 o'clock, in the 66th year of his

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 6.

NUMBER OF MEN RAISED FOR OUR ARMIES.

The following is the official statement of the number of men furnished by each State since April 1, 1861, on the different calls for men who were required for periods of three months or more; also the number of men accredited to each State upon the basis of three years as a standard of computation:

STATES.	Furnished under call Ap'l 15, 1861, for 75,000 militia for 3 mos.	Men furnished under call of May 3, 1861—also under acts of July 22 and July 25, 1861, for 500,000 men for			
		6 mos.	1 year.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.
Maine	771	....	....	....	18,104
N. Hamp're	779	....	....	....	8,338
Vermont	782	....	....	....	9,508
Mass'chu'ts	3,736	....	....	....	32,177
R. Island	3,147	....	....	....	8,288
Connect'cut	2,402	....	....	....	10,865
New-York	13,906	....	....	30,950	89,281
New-Jersey	3,123	....	....	....	11,523
Pennsylv'ia	20,175	....	....	....	85,160
Delaware	775	....	....	....	1,836
W. Virginia	900	....	....	....	12,757
Maryland	....	....	....	....	9,355
D. Columbia	4,720	....	....	....	1,795
Ohio	12,357	....	863	....	83,253
Indiana	6,409	....	1,698	....	59,643
Illinois	9,516	....	....	....	81,952
Michigan	781	....	....	....	23,546
Wisconsin	817	....	....	....	25,499
Minnesota	630	....	1,167	....	5,770
Iowa	968	....	....	....	21,987
Missouri	10,591	2,715	197	....	22,324
Kentucky	....	....	5,129	....	29,966
Kansas	650	....	....	....	6,953
Total	93,326	2,715	9,056	30,950	657,868

STATES.	Men Furnished under Call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men, for three years.	Men Furnished under Call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 Militia for nine months.	Men Furnished under President's Proclamation of June 15, 1863, for Militia for six months.	Men Furnished under Calls of Oct. 17, 1863, (which embraces men raised by draft in 1863) and Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000 men for three years.	Men Furnished under Call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for three years.
Maine	6,644	7,620	....	13,912	7,042
New-Hamp	6,390	1,736	....	6,967	2,955
Vermont	4,369	4,781	....	8,611	1,690
Mass	16,519	16,685	103	21,413	18,876
R. Island	2,742	2,059	....	3,686	2,032
Conn	9,195	5,602	....	11,874	5,260
New-York	78,904	1,781	....	75,733	44,453
N. Jersey	5,499	10,787	....	9,187	12,611
Penn	30,891	32,215	3,708	55,369	45,617
Delaware	2,508	1,799	....	2,573	1,603
Maryland	3,586	....	1,615	7,350	11,501
W. Virginia	4,925	....	1,148	3,988	3,857
Dis. of Col.	1,167	....	....	4,886	1,142
Ohio	58,325	....	2,736	32,837	36,221
Indiana	30,359	337	3,767	22,228	14,783
Illinois	52,689	....	....	32,179	21,351
Michigan	17,656	....	....	20,047	7,697
Wisconsin	14,472	958	....	15,469	10,059
Minnesota	4,626	....	....	3,052	3,494
Iowa	24,438	....	....	9,396	10,072
Missouri	28,324	....	*3,284	3,889	9,733
Kentucky	6,463	....	....	4,785	9,409
Kansas	2,936	....	....	5,374	2,563
Total	419,627	86,360	16,361	374,807	284,021

*Furnished in November, 1864.

Militia for 100 ds., mustered into service bet. April 23 and July 18, 1864.		Men furnished under call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men for			
		1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.
Maine	....	8,331	181	2,590	1
N. Hampshire	167	1,921	25	4,027	..
Vermont	....	1,861	18	2,081	11
Massachusetts	6,809	6,990	108	24,641	..
Rhode Island	....	1,223	196	891	..
Connecticut	....	495	20	10,318	24
New-York	5,640	56,968	1,506	25,297	72
New-Jersey	769	10,882	540	3,697	..
Pennsylvania	7,675	42,133	433	12,493	198
Delaware	....	1,558	9	593	15
Maryland	1,297	6,229	246	3,727	64
West Virginia	....	1,726	28	202	..
Dist. Columbia	....	998	59	937	343
Ohio	36,254	25,613	761	4,625	..
Indiana	7,197	17,733	597	7,158	..
Illinois	11,328	13,482	585	1,375	..
Michigan	....	5,983	57	6,492	..
Wisconsin	2,134	10,921	86	5,832	..
Minnesota	....	2,794	205	239	..
Iowa	3,901	4,062	60	168	..
Missouri	....	7,782	1,295	14,430	..
Kentucky	....	5,084	169	10,137	..
Kansas	441	29	3	319	..
Total	83,612	234,798	7,087	142,269	728

STATES.	Men furnished under call of Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, for:				Aggregate number of men furnished under all calls.	Aggregate number of men furnished under all calls, reduced to a 3-years' standard.
	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 y.		
Maine	4,626	141	1,829	3	71,745	56,595
New-Hamps'e	492	9	771	28	34,605	30,827
Vermont	962	29	534	9	35,246	29,052
Massachusetts	1,533	40	2,153	2	151,785	123,844
Rhode Island	739	92	618		23,711	17,878
Connecticut	34	5	1,174	2	57,270	50,514
New-York	9,137	1,616	20,257	67	455,568	380,980
New-Jersey	6,501	1,075	3,162	155	79,511	56,785
Pennsylvania	26,744	204	3,267	44	366,326	267,558
Delaware	376	5	11		13,651	10,303
Maryland	3,237	430	1,093		49,731	40,692
Western Va.	2,112	9	351		32,003	27,653
Dist. Colum'a	693	12	116	2	16,872	11,506
Ohio	21,721	641	926		317,133	237,976
Indiana	20,736	243	2,250		195,147	152,283
Illinois	25,835	355	1,630		258,217	212,694
Michigan	6,775	41	1,044		90,119	80,865
Wisconsin	9,620	15	236		96,118	78,985
Minnesota	2,693	12	54		25,034	19,675
Iowa	771	15	22		75,860	68,112
Missouri	3,161	44	1,002		108,773	86,192
Kentucky	1,986	7	5,405		78,540	70,348
Kansas	623	36	170		20,097	18,654
Total	151,105	5,076	48,075	312	2,653,062	2,129,041

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHED.

Hawley's Ridge, Niagara—Lyman Hawley.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Alleghany, Cattaraugus—William Spraker, Jr.
Amenia, Dutchess—Wm. T. Ingersoll.
Barre Centre, Orleans—Henry M. Gibson.
Beaver Dams, Schuyler—Wallace Peck.
Cadyville, Clinton—Loring Ellis.
Cambria, Niagara—Miss Kate Gamet.
Charlotte Centre, Chautauqua—James A. Clark.
Charlotteville, Schoharie—David Morris.
Darien Centre, Genesee—George Richardson.
Defriestville, Rensselear—George A. DeGraff.
East Avon, Livingston—Gilbert T. Palmer.
East Greenbush, Rensselear—John H. Miller.
East Springville, Otsego—Joseph Clearwater.
Fairville, Wayne—Harmon W. Holcomb.
Fayette, Seneca—David C. Smalley.
Freysbush, Montgomery—Gasharee Watts.
Hallock's Mills, Westchester—Joseph T. Hallock.
Hannibal Centre, Oswego—Isaac T. Brackett.
Harvard, Delaware—Charles Roff.
Huron, Wayne—William W. Upson.
Jamesport, Suffolk—Franklin E. Corwin.
Marengo, Wayne—Alonzo Sweet.
Middleburgh, Schoharie—Joseph J. Efner.
Newtown, Queens—Thomas Anderton.
Niverville, Columbia—Wm. J. Smith.
Northampton, Fulton—Robert Humphreys.
North River, Warren—Danforth Eldridge.
Onondaga Valley, Onondaga—Thomas T. Clark.
Richville, St. Lawrence—Harvey G. Chandler.
Rose, Wayne—Jackson Valentine.
Sherwood, Cayuga—Samuel H. Green.
Siloam, Madison—Abigail Temple.
South Oxford, Chenango—Alanson W. Powers.
Sparrowbush, Orange—Maurice W. Schultz.
The Square, Cayuga—Isaac Feister.
Washington Mills, Oneida—John T. Perkins.
West Day, Saratoga—John S. Colson.
West Seneca Centre, Erie—Frederick Gimlack.

NAMES CHANGED.

Binnewater, Ulster, to Ulster Park.
Milo, Yates, to Himrods.
Smoky Hollow, Dutchess, to Hollowtown.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction met to-day in one of the Senate committee rooms.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Senators Fessenden and Johnson and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, repaired to the Executive mansion and remained with the President about an hour.

RECORDS OF THE LAND OFFICE IN WISCONSIN DESTROYED.

The General Land Office has received information that the offices of the Register of Receiver of Lands, together with all the records, books and papers, were entirely destroyed by a recent fire at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The amount of certificates of indebtedness issued during the week ending to-day, is $501,000, and the amount redeemed $44,000. There were also redeemed nearly $151,000 of legal-tender notes and upward of $280,000 of gold certificates.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND BACK PAY.

The United States Sanitary Commission having declined to continue beyond Jan. 1 the collection of soldiers' claims for back pay, bounty and pension, the General Secretary of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission will receive, until further notice, the claims of colored soldiers and their heirs. Applications should be addressed to JACOB R. SHEPHERD, General Secretary, Washington, D. C.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE PAPERS.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League of Washington has issued an address, urging all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to preserve their discharge papers, and not to part with them to speculators at any sum. This advice is very important and has the official indorsement of Hon. J. BROADHEAD, Second Comptroller, who has addressed a communication to the Paymaster-General, as follows:

"It has been brought to my notice that certain claim agents are advertising that they are engaged in the collection of 'Extra Bounty,' from two to three hundred dollars, for soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and and 1862, and all other times when only $100 was paid, and are thus fraudulently obtaining possession of soldiers' discharges. In no cases, except that of Veterans, has the extra bounty referred to been authorized, nor can't be paid without further legislation, and it is very important that soldiers should not part with their discharges through a misrepresentation of their rights. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest the propriety of giving official notice that in no case, except as above, is a soldier, who enlisted prior to June 25, 1863, entitled to more than $100 bounty."

RESIGNED.

WILLIAM D. HANSCOM, United States Naval Constructor, recently stationed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, has sent his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy, and it will probably be accepted.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

The Indian delegation from the Nemota Agency had a brief talk with their great father, the President, to-day.

THE QUARTERMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

Duties and Hardships of a Quartermaster—The Last Days of the War in Virginia.

From the Army & Navy Journal, Jan. 6.

None out of the army, and comparatively few in the army, have a realizing sense of the immensity of the work of the Quartermaster's Department, or of the important bearing it had upon the success of our arms in the great struggle. It is the purpose of this article to describe in detail a single brief campaign, with a view to show what hardships are undergone, what almost herculean tasks accomplished, to keep an army on the march supplied with ammunition and food, without a fair allowance of which latter, especially, the best soldiers become demoralized and of little avail.

The campaign from City Point, commencing on April 29, 1865, and culminating in the surrender of LEE's army at Appomattox Court-house, for rapidity of execution, brilliancy and glorious results in victories, prisoners and booty, is unparalleled in the war. It is almost incredible that, but eleven days elapsed from the forward movement to the final submission and surrender. In this severe campaign the Quartermaster's Department is entitled to a greater share of commendation and praise than are usually accorded it. I shall not attempt here to give in detail the movements of all the trains, but simply of the one train—that of the cavalry corps—with which I was immediately connected, and, after the battle of Five Forks, in charge.

The train of the First and Third Cavalry Divisions, which left Winchester on the 27th of February on the James River raid, was impeded by heavy rains, and dragged along tow-paths and over roads where the mud was worked into waves, not unlike those of a troubled lake. After three weeks, the men and mules reached White House in an almost exhausted condition. About a week was granted to refit and move to City Point.

On the morning of Wednesday, March 29th, the First and the Second Divisions, which latter was ordered to report to Gen. SHERIDAN upon his arrival, moved out, with directions to proceed by the nearest roads in the rear of the Fifth Corps—not being confined to any particular roads—near to or through Dinwiddie Court-House, to the right and rear of the enemy, as soon as possible. From our camp near Petersburgh to Dinwiddie Court-house, in a direct line, was about seven miles. It became necessary, however, to take a very circuitous route, to avoid other trains and troops. This led us, for the most part, by unfrequented roads, through dense pine thickets and swampy grounds, across farms, and sometimes through kitchen-gardens, the owners whereof never dreamed of having them converted into military highways. The day was warm and pleasant, and the soil apparently firm and satisfactory. The train followed about 10 A. M., guarded by the Third Division. The cavalry, following the circuitous route, marched about *twenty-five* miles, and the advance halted near Dinwiddie Court-house, at which place Gen. SHERIDAN made his headquarters. The train, numbering about 150 wagons, including a section of pontoons, after advancing about six miles, encountered swamps, which greatly retarded its progress. At dark, a heavy rain set in (the Army of the Potomac never moved without a small deluge in the advance or bringing up the rear,) which brought out the frost, and loosened the soil to the consistency of an Irish bog. The men and animals labored far on into the night, but without gaining much ground. In the morning, the First Division pushed out to within a short distance of the Five Forks, and had quite a brisk fight until dark. The rain still came down in torrents, converting the roads—as only Virginia roads can be converted—into bottomless pits. The severe labors of the men then began. Wagon after wagon sank down to the beds, and were pried out by the willing hands of the teamsters, aided by occasional details of the Third Division, until, at last, they could advance no further. Axes then came into requisition, and corduroys were laid down—a slow and tedious process, but in this, and, indeed, on innumerable occasions during the war, indispensable.

On Friday the cavalry again advanced, but, striking the rebel infantry in large force, failed to make any impression. Two brigades of the Third Division were then withdrawn from the guard, leaving but one brigade with the train. The enemy gradually pressed back the cavalry, which fought most gallantly against heavy odds, falling back at night to its original position at Dinwiddie Court-house. The trains in the meantime moved slowly along. No attempt was made to go into park, and the exhausted mules laid down in their traces until whipped into action by the almost exhausted men. Thursday night came—dark, cold, gloomy and depressing. The news from the front was discouraging, and fears were entertained for the safety of the train. The officers, though worn down with ceaseless work, encouraged the men to renewed exertions. Large fires were built along the road, and men leveled the huge pine trees, and built corduroys with astonishing rapidity. About midnight the road was completed to within about two and a half miles of the Court-house, when staff officers from Gen. CROOK came with the information that the rebels had driven our cavalry back, and that the train must be turned off with all possible dispatch to the Vaughan road, which it must reach by morning, to avoid an attack from the encouraged rebels. Here was a pleasant predicament for exhausted mules and men. Nearly a mile of corduroy had to be abandoned, and a new road cut through the forest to the Vaughan road, about two miles distant. Word was passed to the men that we must get out of the way by daylight, and their shouts as they again went to work, the crashing of falling trees, the braying of half-fed, over-worked beasts, and the wild, lurid glare of the fires, made a pandemonium indescribable. Daylight dawned, and all listened for the first crack of the skirmishers, as the advance struck the Vaughan road. The Fifth Corps joined Gen. SHERIDAN in the night, and the train was saved. By noon it was all in park, and the men took their first satisfactory meal since leaving Hancock Station four days before. The cavalry were supplied with rations and ammunition, and advanced again against the rebels, this time with complete success.

The defeat of the enemy, however, brought no rest for the train. Saturday, from 11 P. M. until daylight, a most fearful cannonade was kept up along the whole line, and the shells came sufficiently near to keep the train in harness and ready to move. The rebels pushed toward Amelia Court-house, but were intercepted and turned off toward Appomattox Court-house by our corps. Then ensued a stern chase by the train after the advancing forces. The roads were generally occupied by the infantry by day, and the combined trains of the whole army followed pretty much the same route. From the Vaughan road to Sutherland's Station we had a moonlight trip through the fortifications which our troops had carried the day before. At Sutherland's we waited a day for fresh supplies and then pushed on for Jettersville, building bridges and corduroys without number. The road was heavy, and so cut up by the wagons as to make them almost impassable. Men fell from their saddles, overcome with fatigue and sleep; and officers and men bivouacked in the mud, and caught an hour or two rest while the advance would be delayed in making the road navigable. At Jettersville we parked close behind the breastworks, whence the skirmish-line advanced on the following morning. Here, also, we issued large supplies, and sent the empty wagons on for the use of the wounded. The weather still continued very rainy at intervals, delaying the march and wearing out the mules. At Jettersville a considerable number of captured Confederate States mules—long, lank, and bony creatures—were brought in and seized upon with avidity to replace the used-up animals in our train. They had extraordinary powers of endurance, and a long experience in Rebeldom had accustomed them to very short rations. In fact, many of them seemed to have been reduced to the Irishman's desideratum—living successfully on nothing. Each recurring day was a photograph of the others. No rest, no sleep, and very little hard-tack, seasoned with d—nings by general officers by day for being in the way of the troops, and general maledictions by rank and file if we failed to get within supplying distance by night. At last, Appomattox Court-house was reached, LEE surrendered, and his starved rebels were fed from one of the Federal trains which had followed close on their heels. During the whole time there had been no serious suffering for rations by any one in our large army, and the cavalry, whose average march was twenty-five miles a day, and who kept far in the advance, had fair and sufficient supplies for horses and men.

The return trip was by comparatively easy stages. The usual providential forethought of the Quartermaster's Department had put the Southside Railroad in order, by altering the guage, and sent supplies to Burke's Station, where full issues were made. Thence we followed the line of the railroad to Nottaway Court-house, where we received a large number of forges from City Point, erected a blacksmith-shop, and shod about one-half of the horses—a great majority being without shoes, and, in consequence, badly crippled. Before finishing, however, we moved toward Petersburgh, supplies meeting us at several stations on the railroad. Here, our estimates having already been approved and forwarded, the entire command was reclothed, the horses fully shod, and everything put in readiness for a campaign against JOHNSTON, whose terms of surrender were unsatisfactory and disapproved. After resting a week, the command again moved out on the Boydton Plank Road, through Dinwiddie, and toward Danville. This march seemed more like a pic-nic than the terrible movements of war.

But two incidents in connection with the Quartermaster's Department are worthy of mention. The Meherrin is peculiarly a Virginia river, with high, steep banks, shallow water, but very swift current. Fording it by the trains was found impracticable. A small detail was made, about 7 A. M., to build bridges, and by 12 M., two substantial bridges, each two hundred feet long, had been built from the trees on the river banks; and by 2 P. M., the entire train had crossed without accident.

The Stanton River, very deep and swift, had been swollen by the rains, and, as we had no pontoons, threatened to seriously delay our march. Yankee ingenuity and tact relieved us from this embarrassment. A large number of scows or river ferry-boats—such as are common on the Hudson above Troy—were seized and rendezvoused above Clarksville. These were placed end to end, fastened together by fifth-chains, and held in position by guys extending to the shore where practicable, and to anchors, found in that vicinity, where the shore was too distant. This structure, some 400 feet in length, seemed impracticable for the passage of wagons or artillery—and was such an one as a farmer would hesitate long before crossing upon it, even in his light concord wagon. But our entire force, some 8,000 in number, with artillery and wagons—over 800 in number—crossed in less than ten hours, with the loss only of a single wagon, and an adventurous buggy, which an ease-loving Commissary had smuggled into the line. The final surrender of JOHNSTON rendered our further march unnecessary, and we turned about, striking the Southside Railroad at Black and White Station, where we met supplies, and so on to Petersburgh. Here we made new issues to the command, an abundance of forage, long and short, and re-shod the horses. After remaining about ten days, orders came to proceed to Washington. Gen. SHERIDAN having gone by water, Gen. CROOK assumed command. Seven days' rations were issued and carried in the wagons, which last, in compliance with instructions, and in anticipation of easy marches, were heavily loaded. The first day's march was through Richmond, a distance of twenty-six miles. The second day the advance moved thirty-seven miles, and at dark the inevitable and terrible rain-storm came on, swelling the streams and deluging the roads. No issues had been made the first night as should have been done, and the mules, already used up by the late severe campaign, could not keep the train closed. It stretched out on the road for miles—and yet the command pressed on as if pursued by a victorious army, instead of itself being the victor returning home. Teamsters and mules gave out, and no alternative remained but to lighten the load. Several hundred thousand pounds of grain were laid on the roadside, and eagerly appropriated by the grain-impoverished inhabitants. At Fairfax Court-house new supplies were issued, and the next day the command rested from its labors in the vicinity of Washington. Not so the train, however, which was constantly engaged supplying full forage, rations and clothing for the grand and final review of the war.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—The boats of the Stonington line will, after Monday, Jan. 8, change their landing place from Groton to Stonington, thus shortening the trip to Boston at least an hour in time.

The Chicago butter merchants have been victimized to the amount of over sixteen thousand dollars by one of their number, J. E. BURNHAM by name. MR. CHARLES BARRETT, who is well known in the trade, a few days since intrusted BURNHAM with the sum of $6,000, with which he was to purchase butter, and render an account of the expenditure of the funds. BURNHAM made large purchases on credit, instead of paying out the money intrusted to him, and immediately resold these purchases to Messrs. WOODCOCK & DEXTER, receiving therefor a check upon the Producers' Bank for $8,500. This was of course cashed, making, with the $6,000 received from MR. CHARLES BARRETT, the snug sum of $14,500. He evidently considered this sum sufficient to start in life with, inasmuch as he started, and has not since been heard from. Some of the parties from whom he ordered butter subsequently declined to deliver it, and thereby saved themselves. The butter was consigned East on Dec. 21, and has gone forward.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SKATING.

What a Reporter Observed Yesterday—No Sport, but Much Grumbling at the Central Park—Lively Scenes on the Vacant Lots.

Never since the days when the Norseman poet SAMUND SIGFUSON sang in Runic rhyme the praises of the mighty Uller, god of the frozen lakes, beautiful in his robes of skins, and fleet of foot as the arrow from his bow, swifter than the North wind on his skates of polished bone; never since the days when first with *schats* of wood the ancient Dutch sped cheerily along their frozen rivers and canals, good fifty miles to market, to come back ere sunset with baskets on their heads laden with the good things which they needed, in return for the good things which they traded; never since the days when, as it is told of the ancient Londoners, "some did tye bones to their feet and under their heels, and shoving themselves by a little picked staffe, and did slide as swiftlie as a bird flieth in the air, or an arrow out of a cross-bow; never since this ancient time, remembered only by Icelandic poem, by records of the good old times in Holland, or of ye anciente habits of ye English people, has there existed such a mania amongst the young, the middle-aged and the old to fling themselves with armed heel on anything and everything best adapted to gratify the inherent element of this age of progress—to go ahead or fall!

The frost which set in so bravely two weeks ago flung the skating brotherhood and sisterhood into ecstacies, and also flung a shower of greenbacks into the tills of the venders of all slippery things. Skates with grooves; skates without them; skates patented for the number of the straps and the intricacies of the buckles; skates patented because they hadn't got either straps or buckles, everything in the steel-shoe way which recommended itself by advertisement or the eloquence of the salesman, or by its own oddness or its evenness, disappeared from the stores of dealers with true skating celerity.

Everybody who hadn't rheumatism or gout, or some other aristocratic offspring of indolence to nurse, had holes bored in their heels and purchased something out of the common run to wear when they went a-skating. But the weather was as fickle as the fashion of hats last fall, as we all know, and those who were ambitious to do exquisite things on ice had to content themselves with the opportunity afforded them for a display of elegant extremities at the crossings of our dirty streets, and the opportunities were not rare.

Fog and sloppery snow and rain, with an occasional sickly glimpse of sunshine, followed each other in visits of uncertain duration for a fortnight. Skates being but indifferent parlor ornaments, were passed by with indifference or in disgust at the disappointments they recalled. All the displays of fineries in furs and feathers were again restored to the fragrant regions of camphor. Sleighs, suggesting aspirations for ownership and a team and Central Park, were withdrawn from exhibition by the carriage-makers and from the doors of livery stables, and human nature settled itself down grumblingly into the belief that this was an out-of-the-way Winter, and that Spring would be upon us long before the frost had killed the cholera.

But for those who went to bed on Thursday night with only the usual allowance of comforters, and with the heat turned off, and the window open just a little to let out the carbonic and let in the oxygen, a novel and startling revelation was in waiting, for when the thermometer dropped to 10 deg. above zero the feeling was pretty general inside that it was freezing *some* outside, and that the temperature of bedrooms all over was making excruciating efforts to equalize itself with that of the atmosphere on the other side of the windows.

On Friday morning skating stock, to say the least of it, was lively; and, as it continued to freeze all day and all night, yesterday the some-time-quiescent bulls had a sportive time of it, and the bears were nowhere. Ice was in the water-pitcher; ice was in the creamewer; ice was in the air outside; glittering pendants hung from the house-eaves, and stalactites in clusters over the wheels of the ferry-boats; ice was in the gutters and on the foot-paths, and on every paving-stone in every street, and, of course, on everything like fresh water that had been out all night.

Everything was frozen that could reasonably be expected to freeze, and the opinion among pedestrians was general that the head of the freezing department was making a gigantic effort to retrieve the character he contrived to lose about the holidays.

There never was such anxiety among little boys since Cadmus invented the A, B, C, as there was yesterday morning to get off early, Saturday being the schoolboys' holiday, and lots of fun outside. Breakfasts were disposed with that rapidity with which Glauber salts disappear down youthful throats in Spring-time, and skates were grasped and convulsive embraces were given to distracted mothers before they had time to wipe the little urchins' mouths, who disappeared with wild halloos, and were swallowed up by vacant lots almost instantaneously.

From 10 o'clock till a late hour in the evening, the avenue cars were crowded with the youth of both sexes emigrating north, undismayed by the absence of the pleasant, story-telling ball. On they went in flocks and herds, or in ungregarious singleness, in the direction of the Central Park.

"What do the Commissioners mean?" said an elderly gentleman with youthful extremities, fidgetty manner, very red nose, and a pair of skates which he swung backward and forward in rather a threatening manner, as he addressed himself to a policeman at the foot of the terrace steps, near the water edge—"what do the Commissioners mean, that they ain't got no ice fit to skate on like other folks? It's just like 'em. They go on a sellin' stock and raisin' money, and pilin' on of taxes, and then when you come out of an odd day for a little innocent enjoyment, you kan't git it." "Guess you wouldn't call it enjiment if you dropped into one of them air-holes," said the ironical gray-back, pointing to several fissures in the lake. "I ain't a fool, am I?" returned the ancient evergreen.

Whether—not being on his oath—the policeman didn't feel called upon to give a plain answer to a plain question, or whether he was afraid that the unknown might be a commissioner in disguise "a tryin' of his temper," we were left to guess, as he turned silently away, to be attacked not less voluminously, but with more good humor by a crowd of boys, "who only wanted just to try if it wouldn't bear." But, notwithstanding that they were fresh from college, and full of "larnin," the policeman "couldn't see it."

And thus they came in endless stream all day, singly and in flocks, persecuting the police, reviling the Commissioners, and denouncing things generally all around the neighborhood. Well, it was rather provoking. There seemed to be ice on all the lakes except one or two patches on the Central, still uncovered. Yet the red flag still flew; the danger signals stared one in the face at every pathway leading to the water; and a solitary traveler clad in sober gray with a mysterious something up his sleeve ever and anon gave evidence of his omnipresence when an ambitious foot drew near the forbidden waters.

But it soon appeared on inquiry there was all sufficient reason for "no ball up" yesterday.

MR. RYAN, the custodian of the lakes, has not only the organ of caution largely developed, but knows something also of the strength of the material out of which not only skating-houses but skating-ponds are made; and coming to the conclusion yesterday morning that while the lakes might bear 500 they certainly would not bear 5,000, and knowing well that twice that number at least would come at the bidding of the ball, he wisely refrained from excessive hospitality till assured that he could accommodate all his guests with safety. The waiter at the Casino said that the reason why they did not allow parties (he meant persons) on the ice in its present condition, was that they would be sure to take a *drop too much*, which was contrary to the by-laws. MR. RADFORD, who was present when the waiter was guilty of the above, gave the young man a month's notice and refused to give him a "karakter." So, notwithstanding the coaxing crowd, and notwithstanding the fact that STETSON and RADFORD had proposed to regale anything short of half a million of the skating community, with the "Skater's Palace," near Harlem Lake, with everything good from clams to champignons *à la mode*, and cider to champagne, RYAN was obstinate, STETSON's face went down, and the ball did not go up.

FIFTH-AVENUE POND.

Whether owing to the fact that this was the only good pond open, or owing to its own intrinsic merits, this pond all through the day yesterday was crowded with skaters, for whom it was in excellent condition. Thick as the flies on a grocer's window panes in Summer was this little sheet of water dotted over—not less than two thousand people being upon it at one time. Besides there were the contents of the crowded saloons, some resting themselves, others buckling on their skates, and a hungry and thirsty multitude smiling over sandwiches and hot rums—this latter description of "smile" being done in a sanctum of monastic unapproachableness to the ladies.

Five German "brooders" blew lustily into brass things all day, and the wonder was where all the wind came from. But Major OATMAN is a wonderful fellow for raising the wind.

Everything was in readiness for an illumination last night, and five more "Sharmins" were engaged when the others had had their little blow out. This pond, which is a true Sabbatarian, shuts at midnight on Saturday, and does not open till five minutes after the same hour on Sunday night.

THE EXCELSIOR AND THE LOTS.

The Excelsior was also crowded and the ice was pretty good; but the capability of ice to bear was most tried on the vacant lots adjoining, where there was just room enough to skate a yard or two, collide and fall.

To-morrow, unless there is a sudden and unexpected change, the lakes will be open to all comers with perfect safety, and every arrangement has been made for the influx of many thousands of visitors. Comfortable retiring rooms, music and illumination of the lakes at night, have all been long since in readiness. The public is not more anxious to enjoy the pleasure of these inimitable skating fields than are the Commissioners and their representative, MR. RYAN, to receive them with due regard to their safety as their pleasure.

THE LATE DR. CUMMINGS.

Preparations for the Funeral—The Remains Lying in State—Resolutions of Respect—In Memoriam.

The funeral of Dr. CUMMINGS will take place from St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, at 10:30 A. M., on Monday.

The body is now lying in *chapelle ardente* at the residence of the family, No. 80 East Twenty-ninth-street, and during Friday and Saturday was visited by several thousands of persons, friends and parishoners of the deceased, many of whom were deeply affected on viewing the remains of their beloved friend and pastor. The body is enclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, and is partially habited in the priestly robes. Across the coffin lie the alb and chasuble. Two large crosses composed of camelias, the gifts of friends of the deceased, are also placed on the coffin; and the face of the dead, which wears that calm and benevolent expression which distinguished him in life, is entirely surrounded by beautiful white flowers. The room in which the remains are temporarily deposited is hung with black cloth, relieved by white crosses. At the foot and head of the coffin are crucifixes surrounded by clusters of wax lights and hung with wreaths of camelias—tributes of respect and affection. The effect of the whole is solemn and imposing.

On Friday evening an informal meeting of friends and relatives of the deceased took place at his late residence, among whom were the Chevalier Loosey, Austrian Consul General, Wm. Von Sachs, Esq., Daniel Devlin, Esq., the City Chamberlain, James B. Nicholson, Esq., Walter Magee, John Bryan, Maurice Smith, Wm. A. Seaver, President of the Adriatic Insurance Company; Wm. Everett, Novelty Iron Works; Geo. Quintard, Morgan Iron Works; Capt. Churchill, U. S. A.; Edward Chase, Professor Dimitry of Washington; Messrs. Marti, Giro, Lahens, Young, Edward Benjamin, Wm. Wheatley, Voisin, Whipple, Wm. H. Powell, artist, and Dr. Gouley.

A number of the gentlemen present expressed their profound esteem for the deceased and their regret at his comparatively untimely demise, and spoke of the great loss which so profound a scholar and eminent a divine would prove to the Catholic Church. From among these gentlemen named above the pall bearers will be selected.

The body will be conveyed to the church at 1 P. M. to-day, so that those who remain for the last mass will have an opportunity of viewing the remains. The catafalque will be erected in the middle aisle, and in such a position that the whole congregation can view the face of their late pastor. The body will be habited in full priestly robes. The decorations of the church are rapidly approaching completion. A temporary altar has been erected, near where the altar formerly stood, and the unfinished portion of the church has been partitioned off. The pillars, organ loft, organ, communion rails and galleries, will be hung with fine black cloth, relieved by silver fringe and white silk festoons and rosettes. The partition will be entirely covered with black merino, bearing in white silk and silver a large cross, with the words:

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

The catafalque will be covered with black velvet trimmed with silver. The church will be kept open until midnight, and even later should the public appear to desire it.

At 10:30 on Monday the funeral services will commence, the mass being performed by Dr. MCGLYNN, and the funeral sermon or oration being pronounced by Rev. Father HECKER, the celebrated Paulist Missionary. The absolution will be given by Bishop MCCLOSKEY, who will also, it is expected, deliver a short address. About two hundred invitations have been issued to the clergy, including six Bishops, to be present on the occasion. The music will be under the direction of Prof. BERGE, the members of the Mendelssohn Union acting as the choir. Mrs. ISADORA CLARKE, Mme. DE LUSSAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. HARRIS MILLARD and other distinguished artists have offered their services for the occasion. It is thought that at least fifty performers will take part in the musical portion of the ceremonies.

The body will be interred in the family vault at Calvary Cemetery.

Some errors having crept into the obituary notices of the deceased, it may be well to state that he was born on the 5th of April, 1824, and was consequently in his forty-second year. He had been sixteen years pastor of St. Stephen's, of which church he was the founder. His death was not, as has been stated, sudden or unexpected, both himself and friends being perfectly aware that his last hour was approaching. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that he died on the nineteenth anniversary of his ordination.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE REV. DR. CUMMINGS.

At a meeting of the friends of the late Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, held on the evening of the 5th inst., Mr. WM. VON SACHS was called to the chair, and Mr. ALFRED E. LAHENS appointed secretary. On motion of Mr. JOHN BRYAN the chair was requested to appoint a committee of three to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. JOHN BRYAN, WALTER MAGEE and WM. A. SEAVER, who reported the following:

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Disposer of events to remove from his sphere of duty and usefulness our beloved pastor and valued friend, the Rev. JEREMIAH W. CUMMINGS, D. D., L L. D.; and whereas we feel moved to make some formal expression of the sadness which pervades our hearts and of the loss which has befallen us all, we deem it, therefore, not inappropriate for us to

Resolve, That by this most afflictive dispensation there has been taken away from our social circle a friend whose greatness of heart was one of his most distinguished characteristics; a Christian gentleman whose sturdy manliness of character was joined to the most childlike simplicity and kindliness, and whose gentle, genial and gracious manner was not more widely known and admired than were his goodness, his greatness and his genius; a scholar whose attainments as a linguist marked him out from his earliest youth for the highest intellectual distinction; a theologian whose learning commanded for him the confidence and respect of the great ecclesiastical body to which he belonged; a pastor whose fidelity, alike to the lowliest and loftiest relations of his sacred calling, lent dignity and weight to his rare and brilliant eloquence in the pulpit, and whose firm and conscientious devotion to the doctrines and ritual of his church never interfered with nor diminished the regard and attachment he entertained for those who held different views.

Resolved, That our respectful condolences be tendered to the surviving relatives of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them by the Secretary.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

WILLIAM VON SACH, Chairman.
ALF. E. LAHENS, Secretary.

Twenty-second Regiment Promenade Concert.

The members of the gallant and amusement-loving Twenty-second Regiment National Guard, gave another of their promenade concerts last evening, at their spacious and handsome armory, in Fourteenth-street. This makes the fifth concert of the present series. The following was the programme of the evening, being admirably interpreted by the regimental band, under the leadership of T. J. DODWORTH: Quickstep, "Alexandria;" Aria from Puritani, "A te o cara;" overture, "Allessandro Stradella;" polka, "Leap-Year;" chiravari, "Pot Pourri;" promenade, "Sorgenbrecher Waltz," grand finale from "La Juive;" overture, "Poet and Peasant;" lied, "Lob der Thrane," "Harlequin" polka, quickstep, "Louisen," Josephine Galop. Owing to the weather, the multiplicity of balls and social hops, of late, and the attractions of the Bateman concert last night at the Academy, the fifth promenade concert of the Twenty-second Regiment was not so well attended as has hitherto been the rule. Still there were a large number of the numerous friends of the regiment present, who made the tour of the drill rooms, and enjoyed the delicious music so joyously beating against the rafters. The range of rooms occupied by this favorite command are admirably suited for pleasant meetings, and still pleasanter greetings, and last night these peculiarities were enjoyed to their fullest extent by the younger portion of the audience present.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A RETURNED SOLDIER.—On Saturday morning about eight o'clock, blood was discovered flowing beneath the door of a room in the tenement building No. 117 Orchard-street, which was occupied by ADAM GROHE. The fact was communicated to the Tenth Precinct Police, when Roundsman HART and one or two other officers examined the premises. Finding the door locked they sprang it open, and on entering discovered the occupant of the room quite dead, and the bed and floor covered with blood. On examination it was found that GROHE had slashed his right forearm with a razor in two places, completely severing the brachial arteries, and thus causing speedy death. The deceased was a returned soldier, having been but recently mustered out of the United States service, having served two years with the 45th New-York Volunteers, and at the time of his leaving the service was a member of the 15th New-York Heavy Artillery. Domestic trouble is said to have been the cause of the suicide. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest to-day.

A LUNATIC STARVES HIMSELF TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Coroner GOVER, at the Almshouse, on Blackwell's Island, on the body of JACOB HASHARD, a confirmed lunatic, who was found dead under some straw in an ice-house, where he had hidden. From the evidence, it appears that the deceased, on the evening of the 20th ult., made his escape from the keepers while he was going up stairs to his supper. Passing through a side door, he climbed over the fence and ran off. He was pursued, but no trace of him could be found. The search was unsuccessfully kept up every day for about a week, and then abandoned entirely. On Friday last, some workmen found the missing man lying dead under the straw, and it is presumed that he had shut the door on entering. The jury returned a verdict of death from starvation, in consequence of the deceased having secreted himself. He was a native of Ireland, and 36 years of age. Nothing is known of his private history.

DEATH FROM GUNSHOT WOUNDS.—It may be remembered that on the 28th of September last CHRISTIAN WALTER, a German, who kept a saloon at No. 205 Division-street, was severely beaten by some persons unknown. After committing the assault, the assailants fled from the premises, pursued by Mr. WALTER with a loaded gun. On reaching the sidewalk, he fired the piece at a man whom he saw on the opposite side of the street. Instead of hitting the man, the charge took effect in the side of DANIEL SAFFER, who was quietly attending to his apple-stand near by. Being conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, SAFFER lingered until the 4th inst., when he died from the effects of the wounds so received. Coroner GOVER held an inquest in the case on Saturday, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. WALTER, who was arrested at the time of the shooting, is now in the Tombs, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

THE ART OF COOKING.—Prof. BLOT's Cooking Academy, which has been closed during the holiday season, will be reopened on Tuesday afternoon for the new course. The Professor's experience as a teacher during the past year has led him to condense his lectures materially. He has improved upon his former plan of instruction to such a degree that his entire system can now be taught in a course of twenty lessons. Ladies of ordinary intelligence,—at least such as choose to use note-books—under Prof. BLOT's condensed system, will be enabled to prepare any dish, difficult or simple, at the end of the twenty lesson course. The Professor's lectures have been deservedly appreciated during the past year, and his future classes promise to be even more interesting and profitable than ever before.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—Coroner WILDEY held at inquest on Saturday, at No. 678 Eighth-avenue, on the body of HENRY SCHNEIDLER, a German, 41 years of age, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased appears to have been of very intemperate habits, and had suffered occasionally from delirium tremens. A few days ago, he purchased a quantity of laudanum, and was about to drink it when he was prevented by his wife. On Friday night, during the absence of Mrs. SCHNEIDLER, the deceased made away with himself in the manner stated, and was found quite dead in bed on her return. The jury found that the act of suicide was committed during the temporary delirium of deceased, caused by intemperance.

A FATAL SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—PATRICK GILSEY, an Irishman about 40 years of age, fell into a hole in the sidewalk, on Broadway, near One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, on Friday afternoon. He was so seriously injured that he died a few hours after the accident happened. An inquest was held on Saturday, when it appeared that the hole in question was made by the caving in of the sewer, and that it had existed for some time, and the locality was considered dangerous in consequence. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the evidence, and the jury took occasion to censure those in charge of the sidewalk for allowing it to remain in such a state. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 39 years of age.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.—The annual re-union of the Light Guard will take place at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, Jan. 25, 1866. The "Tiger" Ball is now so regularly looked for by amusement seekers that few words are required to call attention to its recurrence. We can say, however, that the efforts of the company to make their ball what it has for many years been, unsurpassed by any other, seem at present to promise a gratifying result. The decorations and music will be entirely new and on a magnificent scale. The Light Guard will do their best not to be excelled by any other ball which may occur this Winter.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A CHILD.—On Thursday last, Mrs. SARAH MCCLUSKY, a widow, who has lived for some time in the family of Mrs. SARAH SMITH, at No. 22 Morris-street, took Mrs. SARAH SMITH's little daughter, aged 16 months, and told the mother that she was going out for a short walk. Since that time neither Mrs. MCCLUSKY or the child have been heard from. Any one having information of the missing child or of Mrs. MCCLUSKY will confer a favor upon Mrs. SMITH by forwarding the same to her residence.

LADIES' FAIR AT ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH.—The fair which has been progressing at this institution during the past week, will be continued on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Among the things to be raffled for is a small farm, which has been donated by a charitable individual, in order to pay off the debt of the Institution of Mercy, in Houston-street, for which purpose the fair is now being held. There are also many other articles on hand to be disposed of by sale or by chance, all of which will be cleared out on Tuesday evening.

THE MILITARY PETROLEUM CASE.—The examination in the long-standing case of the People *vs.* W. D. Mann and others, of the United Service Petroleum Company, was fixed for Saturday, before Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Court. Owing to the absence of counsel, the further hearing was postponed until Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. The evidence being already taken, the parties are now awaiting final decision.

PERSONAL.—Rev. WILLIAM C. WINSLOW, the well-known Episcopal clergyman and writer, sailed in the *Scotland* yesterday for a year or two's absence in Europe and Asia.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE FORGED CHECK CASE.—JAMES HEINRICK, the young man who was arrested on Friday afternoon on a charge of attempting to pass a forged check for $645 at the Hudson County National Bank, in Jersey City, purporting to have been drawn and signed by J. VAN VORST, Vice-President of the bank, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder MARTINDALE for examination. Mr. VAN VORST testified that the check was a forged one. DAVID W. TAYLOR, teller of the bank, testified that the prisoner presented the check for payment on Friday afternoon, and there being a doubt in his mind as to its genuineness, he sent a boy with it to Mr. VAN VORST's house. Mr. VAN VORST came in a few minutes afterward and pronounced the check a forgery. The accused stated that he is a horse-dealer, and that he purchased the check for $600 of another horse-dealer in New-York named STEVENS, the latter stating that he had sold a team of horses to Mr. VAN VORST that morning, and that he wanted the money for immediate use. HEINRICK was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYERS.—A German named CHARLES P. WAYS was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant issued by Justice CUTTER, of Jersey City, on a charge of robbing his employers, WESTERVELT & WATSON, kerosene oil refiners at the foot of Bergen Hill, of 150 gallons of kerosene oil, valued at $120. It appears that the accused carried away the oil in a gallon can which it was supposed that he brought his lunch in. He not only took oil from the tanks, but also from barrels which had been gauged ready for sending away, one barrel of which was found to be five gallons short. It being discovered that the oil was disappearing in a mysterious manner, watch was kept, and WAYS was allowed to carry away two or three cans of oil, when complaint was made against him. The accused was held for trial.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST THE CHOLERA.—Alderman SANDALLS, at the meeting of the Common Council of Newark on Friday night, introduced the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Board of Health:

Whereas, It has become already evident that the cholera is making steady and uninterrupted progress westward, give us reason to believe that early Spring will see it commencing its ravages upon our shores; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Health be required to report to the next meeting of the Council what steps they have adopted for the protection of the city against the approach of the cholera, and what further measures they recommend to be adopted, and what, if any, appointments should be made, or further ordinances are necessary to guard against this fell disease.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY OF NEWARK.—The total indebtedness of the City of Newark on the 1st instant, according to the inaugural message of Mayor PEDDIE, presented to the Common Council at their meeting on Friday night, is $2,634,908, as follows: Original debt, $950,000; volunteer aid bonds, $160,000; war bounty bonds, including convertible scrip, $996,204; city indorsement of county bonds, $530,000; unadjusted balance of county bond claimed by county, $50,000; permanent improvement bonds, $30,000; bonds of aqueduct board, $190,000; temporary and floating debt, $448,704.

FIRES IN NEWARK.—The Fire Marshal of Newark reports that for the six months ending on the first instant there were fifty fires and alarms in that city. Reported losses, $41,306. Amount paid by insurance companies, $27,781.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made in the Newark Police Department: Chief, A. JUDSON CLARK; Captain, PATRICK BOYCE; Lieutenants, JAMES FINNEGAN and GEORGE EGGERS.

BURSTING OF A WATER-MAIN.—The water-main of the Jersey City Water Works burst about 3 o'clock yesterday morning on the meadows, back of Hudson City, causing a short supply of water until noon yesterday, at which time the repairs were completed.

THE SKATING SEASON.—The cold weather of the past three days has frozen over the Morris Canal in Jersey City, and the creeks and water on the lowlands back of Jersey City and Hoboken, with good firm ice. Yesterday all these localities presented a lively scene with the thousands of young people enjoying this invigorating and exciting exercise. The Morris Canal is the centre of attraction from the fact that it is near by and affords an excellent opportunity for experts to try their speed for at least a mile from the basin in a straight line. About a hundred acres of the meadows at East Newark, south of the New-Jersey Railroad and adjoining the Passaic River, are covered with ice, and during yesterday, it was visited by thousands of skaters from Newark, including many ladies.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—BURNS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Mr. Pierce, EDWARD M. WRIGHT, of Flushing, L. I., and MARY C. BURNS, of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

COMBAULT.—On Friday, Jan. 5, at the residence of her nephew, Charles C. Moreau, No. 225 West 19th-st., VICTORINE COMBAULT, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of the families of her late brothers, Hyppolite and Adolphus Lecour, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CUMMINGS.—At 11:30 A. M. on Thursday, Jan. 4, at No. 80 East 29th-st., Rev. J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, aged 41 years.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, the 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. at St. Stephen's Church. The reverend clergy, the members of the congregation, and the friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

DORAN.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 6, JOHN DORAN, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, on 123th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DALLON.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 6, Mrs. DALLON, Sr., in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Coney Island Road, Flatbush, on Monday, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FERRY.—In New-York City, on Friday, Jan. 5, CLARISSA H. FERRY, wife of Starr Ferry, aged 66 years.

The funeral will be attended at Bethel, Conn., in St. Thomas' Church, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

QUACKENBOS.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 6, MARY EMELINE, daughter of the late George C. Quackenbos, M. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 201 West 28th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Jan. 5, at No. 56 Washington-av., Brooklyn, CHARLOTTE B., wife Daniel Valentine, and daughter of the late Benjamin Seaman, of Jerusalem, L. I., aged 29 years, 7 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be taken to Jerusalem, L. I., for interment on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. The relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Jerusalem, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN NORDEN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 6, GABRIEL B. VAN NORDEN, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Andrew's Church, Stamford.

WHITMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 5, JOHN H. WHITMORE, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 519 Pacific-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE
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ONLY ONE SOLD AT LESS THAN $55.
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BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB PROMENADE CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1866.
Music by 23d Regiment Band—M. PAPST, Leader.
PROGRAMME.

1.—Duet—(Betly) .... Donizetti.
S. C. Campbell and W. Castle.
2.—Drinking Song .... Lucretia Borgia.
Miss Zelda Harrison.
3.—Fantaisie Brillante .... Jehin Prume.
Jehin Prume.
4.—Beware, Beware .... Perring.
W. Castle.
5.—Cavatina—"Here upon my vessel's deck" .... Ricci.
S. C. Campbell.
6.—Duet—(Traviata) .... Verdi.
Zelda Harrison and Wm. Castle.
7.—{a. Larghetto Cantabile, b. Carnival de Venice,} .... Paganini.
Jehin Prume.
8.—Song—My Angel .... Essex.
S. C. Campbell.
9.—Song—"Love's a naughty boy" .... Balfe.
Zelda Harrison.
10.—Trio—Turn on Old Time .... Wallace.
Zelda Harrison, Wm. Castle and S. C. Campbell.

"HOME THRUSTS,"
Or,
"MARRYING AND GIVING IN MARRIAGE."
ANNA E. DICKINSON,
At the Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

Her last lecture for the present season in New York. See under head of "Lectures" for further particulars.

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THE MONTHLY REVIEW FOR JANUARY
IS NOW READY.
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MY RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE.
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THE MONTHLY REVIEW is already a success. It meets an urgent want on the part of thinkers; looks both to the Material and the Moral; progressive, not ism-atical; earnest, not fanatical; vigorous and bold, not coarse or malignant. The Industrial articles will form a valuable cyclopædia. The Theological Department is as far advanced as Theodore Parker; but it offers both sides a full and fair hearing. The latest and best thoughts; the simplest style. Subscription price $2 per annum; single copies 20 cents. Edited by the author of the "Oil Regions of Pennsylvania."

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—A series of Sunday evening discourses in the interest of the Free Church system will be delivered (D. V.) in the Free Church of the Redemption, by the following distinguished clergy: Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., Jan. 7; Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Jan. 14; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, Jan. 21.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian).—Lecture THIS EVENING on the "Second Coming of the Lord," by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court, at 7½. Seats free. Installation service at the same place at 11 A. M.

THE REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, Mr. F. will begin a series of "Talks about Spiritualism."

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, INSPIRATIONAL SPEAKER, will address the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., TO-DAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free to the public. Children's Lyceum at 2 P. M.

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., OF THE Broadway Tabernacle, will preach in the Forty-first-st. Church, near 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. LYMAN ABBOT will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. FAY H. PURDY, a distinguished revivalist from Western New-York, will preach in the church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services through the week. Seats free.

HEAVEN.—LECTURE BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES, on *Infancy and Old Age in Heaven*, in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine service and sermon in this church THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—36th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. WM. DYMOND, Minister. Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. (Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*The New Year.* Evening—*Job.*

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, IN THE Hall of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton-av., Brooklyn.—A course of lectures upon the *Spiritual Gifts of the Primitive Church and their Revival in the present day, resulting in the Restoration of the Ministry of the Apostles and Prophets,* will be delivered as above by the undersigned. The third lecture will be given on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Doctrine Concerning the Second Coming of Christ, and the Purpose of God in Redemption.* All persons interested are invited to attend. JOHN S. DAVENPORT.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Pastor's Conference meets with this church MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING next, and an exhibition of the Sunday-School WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

"THE CHURCH, SLAVERY, REBELLION."—The most trenchant blow delivered in years. Hits orthodoxy right between the eyes. Proves St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. Moses the original authors of the great rebellion. See the MONTHLY REVIEW. No. 81 Nassau-st. For sale by all dealers.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., WILL preach in the Free Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st. (opposite the Academy of Music) on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 7. Services at 7½ o'clock. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach in the morning. Services at 10½ o'clock. Collection in support of the church. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching, SUNDAY, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder F. H. BERRICK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested in the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

EPIPHANY SERVICE.—THE USUAL Epiphany Service will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. The annual offerings for missions will then be made, and the sermon will be preached by Right Rev. Bishop VAIL, of Kansas.

DR. J. H. RANDALL, THE EDDY MEdia, and Mrs. ANNIE LORD CHAMBERLIN, will hold seances at Harmony Circle Room, No. 189 Greene-st., near Bleecker-st., EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (except Sunday afternoon,) at 3 o'clock and quarter to 8 o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., will preach in this church SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and a collection will be made in behalf of the new Free Episcopal Chapel, on 3d-av., corner 76th-st., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Devotional singing meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen invited. Young Men's Bible class on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

REV. H. A. NEELY WILL REPEAT his sermon in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, the 7th inst., at Grace Church, Brooklyn. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the Society.

REV. MR. C. RHODES, OF RHODE ISLAND, will preach in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, near the Bowery, on next SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Also, will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society, at 10½ A. M., on the 14th inst.

HANSON-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Bishop KINGSLEY will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. DUPUY, of Buffalo, will preach in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. This is the ninth anniversary of the founding of the church.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE THIRD SERIES will open on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate Dutch Church, 29th-st. and 5th-av. Addresses by Bishop VAIL, of Kansas, Dr. FERRIS, President of the association, and others. Dr. DE WITT will conduct the services.

THE REV. W. B. SUTHERLAND, MINISTER of the 28th-st. United Presbyterian Church, will preach next Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., in the United Presbyterian Church in Jane-street. The members of both congregations are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, on the 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M.; also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

THE THIRD OF THE SERIES OF monthly sermons before the Young Men's Church Association, Yorkville, will (D. V.) be preached by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at the Church of the Redeemer, East 85th-st., near 2d-av. Service at 7½ o'clock.

"IS POVERTY CAUSED BY THE Follies and Vices of the poor, or by bad Laws and the Selfishness of the Rich," will be discussed at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., at 3 P. M., on SUNDAY. Subject at 7½ P. M.—*The Influence of the Bible upon Civilization and Progress.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS—AT NO. 814 Broadway, (above 11th-st.,) SUNDAY. Interesting Spiritual service at 10½ A. M. A discussion: *Is Spiritualism the true Christian Religion, or founded on Necromancy, &c.*, at 3. A lecture by a spirit at 7½ P. M.

SAINTS AND SINNERS, ORTHODOX AND Heterodox, should by all means procure a copy of the MONTHLY REVIEW for January. Never so much truth told within the same compass. Theology, politics, industry!

"FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL"—3D av., between 76th and 77th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

READ "MY RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE," (opening article,) in the January number of the MONTHLY REVIEW. Will be as thrilling as a novel, as searching as sunlight, as sharp as Ithuriel's spear. Let every honest inquirer ponder it carefully.

MADISON-AVENUE.—THE FOURTH SERmon in the series on *The Church*, will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, at the church corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., by Rev GEO. D. B. PEPPER, of the Newton Theological Institute. Subject—*Baptism.*

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY—7TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Sermons in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. HARRIS, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—The original mission at the Points. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors will address the school. It is the delight of spectators to hear these children sing.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. A. CLEGHORN has accepted the call of the North Baptist Church, and will commence his pastoral labors on SUNDAY, Jan. 7. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching in this church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Father BOEHM, traveling companion of Bishop ASBURY, and by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. ROCHE, at 7 P. M. Services also at 3 P. M.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services will be held in this church on SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. L. W. OLNEY. At 7½ P. M., Rev. N. CYR will preach. We welcome all who come.

REV. E. G. BROOKS GIVES A NEW-YEAR'S Sermon at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 7th, at 10½. A communion service at 3, to which all lovers of Christ are invited.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between First and Second-avenues, SUNDAY, 7th inst., Rev. G. R. CROOKS D. D. will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Centenary of Methodism*, and Rev. Mr. BRISTOW, of Louisville, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—SABBATH EVENING discourse by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Word Conquering and to Conquer.* Services at 7½. Preaching in the morning at 10½.

REV. C. C. GOSS OF THE CHRISTIAN Alliance will preach in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 17th-st., west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. he will sum up the results of the late conflict.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services in the Eighth District Court-room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st. Service at 10½ A. M. Lecture for the Jews at 7½ P. M., by Rev. S. F. DUNHAM. Jews and Gentiles are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services LORD'S DAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Baptism in the evening.

REV. J. S. BACKUS, D. D., WILL ADDRESS the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-School Union, in the Antioch Baptist Church, (No. 168 Bleecker-st.,) on MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning: *A Home Sermon.* For the evening: *New-Year's Address to the Young.*

THE LITTLE STONE.—THE SPECIAL Herald of the Coming Saviour will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Stone with Seven Eyes.*—Zach., iii., 9.

COOPER INSTITUTE, NO. 18.—ELDER J. K. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 7, 1866, at 2½ o'clock. Subject—*Signs of the Times.* Social meeting in the morning. Seats free.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF MRS. JOSEPHINE MCLEAN will be preached in the Willett-st. M. E. Church on SUNDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, Pastor. Strangers invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. Singing by a choir of 300 children.

THE SPIRITUAL LYCEUM, CORNER 23d-st. and Broadway, will be open SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 7½ P. M. Discourse by HORACE DRESSER, LL. D. *The Spirit-portrait and Drawings Still Exhibited.* Seats free.

MRS. EMMA L. S. BULLENE, AN INTERESTING inspirational speaker, discourses to the first society of Spiritualists at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference 3 o'clock, Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, PRESBYTERIAN, corner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor.—Services in this church on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST.—ON SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., by Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, D.D., at 10½ A. M. and by Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD at 7½ P. M.

REV. J. C. K. MILLIGAN WILL PREACH in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in 39th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SABBATH, 7th inst. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—22D-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL GIVE HER lecture, entitled *Home Thrusts, or Marrying and Giving in Marriage*, at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.

HALSTED'S PRAYING BAND WILL be at the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church on SUNDAY, 7th inst., MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. The public are invited. Seats free.

THE FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY, (JAN. 6,) will be celebrated at Zion Church, Madison-av., with full service, beginning at 10 A. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 6, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R...	104¾	100	West. U. Teleg'h...	48¾
5,000	U. S. 6s '81 C....	104¾	300	At. Mail S. Co....	133
5,000	U. S. 6s,5-20 R.'62	102¾	50	Cen. Am. T. Co....	28
21,000	U.S.6s,5-20s'62.C.	105	100	N. Y. Guano Co....	12
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'64	102¾	200	N. Y. Cen....	95¾
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102¾	400	do....	95½
4,000	do....	102	600	do....	95¾
20,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s.C.	93½	100	do.....b30	95¾
2,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	do.....b10	95½
	First Ser. Small	98¾	400	do....	96¾
4,000	do....	98¾	600	Erie Railroad.....c	96¾
5,000	do.3d S..Small	98½	100	do....	96¾
2,000	do....	98½	400	do....	96¾
20,000	do....	98¾	100	Hudson River R...	108
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		70	Reading R....	106
	New issue....	98¾	700	do....	105¾
12,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan....	98¾	200	do....	105¾
			1500	do....	105¾
5,000	Virginia 6s....	72	200	do.....s10	105¾
4,000	N. Car. 6s....	86	500	do.....b10	105¾
1,000	Missouri 6s....	78¾	50	Mich. Cen. R....	107
2,000	do....	78¾	300	M. So. & N. I....	73¼
20,700	O. & M. Cer....	27¾	300	do....	73¾
60,000	do....	28	5	Stonington R....	117
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	150	Panama R....	240
1,000	C.&N.W.Int.Bs..	84	100	Ill. Cen. R....	130
500	do....	83	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	83
10,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs..	50	200	do....	83¾
1,000	Mil. & St. P.1st..	81	7500	do....	83¾
96	Am. Exchange Bk..	110	300	Chic. & N. W....	35¾
11	Bank of Republic..	110	2000	do....	35¾
10	Fourth N. Bk.. x-d.	97	400	do....	35
100	Canton Co......b30	45	100	do.....s15	35
100	do....	44¾	100	do.....s10	35
100	Cen. Coal Co....	52	400	Chi. & N.W.Pr....	61¼
100	do.....s60	52	200	Chi. & R. I....b10	108
19	Penn. Coal Co....	170	500	do.....s30	107¾
100	Cumb. Coal Pr....	44¾	800	do....	108
100	American Coal....	69	10	P., Ft. W. & C....	102
400	do....	68	400	do....	101¾
100	Quick. Min. Co....	43	1500	do....	101¾
100	do.....b30	43	100	do.....s10	101¾
100	do.....s15	42¾	100	do....	101¾
300	do....	42¾	100	do.....b10	101¾
75	do....	42¾	300	do.....s10	101¾
100	do....	42¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R....	105

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s C..	93¾	200	N. Y. Central...s15	96
17,000	do....	93¾	100	M. S. & N. I....	73¾
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		2500	do....	73¾
	Second Series.	98¾	400	Ill. Cen. R....s60	128¾
6,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		200	do....	130
	New issue....	98¼	200	Chi. & R. I....	107¾
7,000	Missouri 6s....	78¼	100	do....	107¾
100	Cumb. Coal Pr....	44¾	400	P.,F. W. & C....	101¾
100	do.....b30	44¾	200	do....	101¾
600	Erie Railroad....	96⅛	200	do.....s30	101
100	do....	96			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'81.	104¾	1200	N. Y. Central....	95¾
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20.C.'62..	104¾	1100	Mich. S. & N. I....	73¼
4,000	do....	105	200	do....	72¾
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		1500	do....	73
	Second Ser....	98¾	50	Ill. Cen. R....	130
3,000	Missouri 6s....	78¾	3500	Cleve. & Pitts....	82¼
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer....	27¾	2500	Ch. & N. W....	34¾
100,000	do....	27	300	do.....b30	34¾
3,000	Hud. Riv. Bds,'67	95	100	do....	34¾
400	Canton Co....	44¾	500	do.....s30	34¾
100	do....	44¾	100	do.....b30	34¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr...s10	44	1500	do....	34
300	do....	44	100	do....	33¾
20	Quick. Min. Co....	42¾	200	Chi. & N. W. P....	60¾
25	do....	42¾	500	do....	60¾
100	do......2d call	42	500	do....	60½
200	Del. & Hud. Canal.	145	300	Chi. & R. I....s3	107¾
400	Erie Railroad....	95	200	do....	107
100	do....	94¾	200	do....	106¾
200	Hud. R. R.....s30	108	100	do.....s60	106
300	do....	108	300	Chi. B. & Q....	113
50	do.....s60	107½	200	P., Ft. & Chi....	100½
20	Reading R....	105¾	1100	do....	100½
1000	do....	105¾	300	do....	100½
300	do....	105	100	do.....s30	99¾
1000	do.....s15	104¾	100	A. & T. H.Pf....	71½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$3,000	Debt Cer.....c	98¾	1100	Reading R. x-d.	105¾
50,000	Ohio & M.Cer....	27¾	800	do.....c	105¾
500	Erie Railroad.....c	96¾	200	do....	105¾
100	do.....b3	96¼	200	New-York Cen....	95¾
700	do.....s3	96⅛	300	do....	95¾
300	do....	96⅛	100	do.....s3	95¾
200	do....	96⅛	500	do....	95¾
200	Mich. S. & N. I...b5	73¾	100	do.....c	95¾
600	do....	73¾	100	do.....b5	95¾
100	do.....s3	73¾	100	Chic. & R. I....	107¾
1200	Cleve. & P. x-d....	83¼	100	do.....b3	107¾
200	do.....s3	84¾	200	Chic. & N. W....s3	35¾
300	do....	83¾	200	do.....b10	35¾
1800	do.....s3	83¾	200	do.....b10	35¾
300	do.....c	83¾	100	do....	35¾
200	do....	83¾	100	do.....s3	35
100	do....	83¾	100	do.....b3	35¾
300	do.....b10	83¾	100	P.,F.W.&C..x-d.s3	101¾
100	do.....s3	83¾	100	do.....s3	101½
300	do.....s15	83¾	100	do.....s3	101¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	N. Y. Central....c	96¼	1200	Cleve. & P.x-d...c	83¾
300	do....	96¾	1200	do....	83¾
400	do.....s5	96¾	1000	do.....b3	83¾
100	do.....s3	96¼	700	do....	83¾
100	do.....b10	96¾	600	do.....s3	83¼
300	Erie Railroad....	96¼	2000	do....	83¼
100	do.....c	96¼	400	do.....c	83¾
100	do.....b5	96¼	200	do.....b10	83¾
1000	Reading R.x-d.s3	105¾	500	do.....b10	83¾
1100	do.....s60	105	200	Ill. Cen. R....	130
100	do....	105¾	200	Clev. & Tol....	111¼
100	Mich. S. & N.I....	73¾	100	Chic. & R. Is....	108
100	do.....b3	73¼	100	do.....s3	108
100	do.....s3	73¾	100	do.....s3	107¾
100	do....	73¾	100	Chic. & N. W.....c	35
100	do....at 3 days	73¾	100	do.....s3	35
100	Chi. & N. W.Pr....	61¾	500	do.....s3	34¾
100	do.....s3	61¾	700	do.....b3	35
100	do....	61¾	100	do.....b3	34¾
300	[illegible]., F.W.&C.x-d	101¾	100	do....	34¾
300	do.....s3	101¾	200	do.....c	34¾
100	do....	101¾	100	do....	35
400	do.....b3	101¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000	O. & M. Cer....	27¾	600	Chic. & Rk. Is....	107
100	Mariposa Min....	14¼	100	do.....b3	107
100	do....	14¾	100	do.....s15	107
100	Quick. Min. Co....	43	200	do.....b3	107¼
300	New-York Cen. b10	95¾	800	Chi. & N. W....	34¾
300	Erie Railway....	95¾	100	do....	34¼
100	do....	95¾	400	do.....s10	34
300	do.....s3	95¾	200	do.....s30	33¾
300	Hud. Riv. R....	108	200	do.....b3	34¾
100	Reading R....	105	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.s10	60¾
200	do.....b10	105½	200	do.....b10	60¾
100	do....	105¼	500	do....	60¾
100	do....	105⅛	400	do....	60¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R....	72¾	100	do.....b5	60¾
1000	do.....s3	72¾	100	do.....s3	60¾
500	do....	72¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	100¾
300	do.....s3	72¼	200	do.....s3	100¾
300	Cleve. & P.....x-d.	82¾	100	do.....s30	100¾
300	do.....b10	82¾	100	do.....s60	100
900	do.....s3	82¾	100	do.....s3	100¾
1200	do....	82½			

SATURDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

There was a further decline of 1¼@1½ per cent. in the price of Gold. One or more considerable out-of-town orders to sell appeared in the Gold Room, in addition to the supply from the January Gold Interest on the Public Debt, which for the week amounts to over three and a half millions. The effect of the heavy failure on the Street among the speculators for the rise in Gold, noticed a few days ago, is also still felt in the settling up of outstanding contracts. The Government has had no occasion to be a seller for a week or two past. The lowest figures made to-day were 141¼@141½ ℘ cent., from which there was a rally to 141¾@142 ℘ cent. The market opened in the morning at 143, but soon gave way on the announcement of later and favorable news from the other side by the Portland steamer. The Bullion shipments of the day were $413,002, making $552,027 for the whole week.

At the Stock Exchange the Government list was dull, the actual sales being very moderate in amount, and the demand among the large dealers in Wall-street was irregular and generally tame. The old 5-20s failed to respond to the additional advance on the other side, partly because of the considerable fall in Gold, which, indirectly, affects the orders from abroad which are under limits. There was a fair business done in the new 5-20s at 102@102¼ ℘ cent. while the 7.30 ℘ cents were dull and a fraction lower than on Friday. The bearish turn on the Railway Speculation, noticed on Friday, continued through the day, and was successful in breaking Erie below 96 ℘ cent. for the first time during the week. The other New-York and nearly all the Westerns were severely dealt by, and the sales were large at the declining figures.

In the afternoon the depression continued on the Railway list, and Gold also returned to 141¾ ℘ cent. At 4 o'clock prices stood about as follows, as compared with Friday afternoon. At the close of business the market was considerably firmer, with more animation:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s....	93¾	93¾	Northwest....	35¾	34¾
U. S. 5-20s....	104¾	105	N. West Pref....	61¾	60¾
U. S. 7.30s....	98¾	98¾	Rock Island....	108	107
N. Y. Central....	96	96¾	Fort Wayne....	101¾	100¾
Erie....	96¾	96¾	Cumb'land Coal.	44¾	44
Hudson....	108	108	Quicksilver....	44	43
Reading....	106	105¾	Mariposa....	14¾	14½
Mich. Southern..	73¾	72¾	Canton....	45	45
Illinois Central..	131¾	130	Ohio Certificates	28¼	28¾
Pittsburgh....	84	82¾	American Gold..	143¾	141¾
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London.	109	108¾

The following December traffic returns have been received from the West. They show a partial falling off from the heavy Winter traffic of last season, the most important being on Rock Island:

	Dec. 1865.	Dec. 1864
Chicago and N. West....	$546,609	$563,400
Chicago and R. Island....	190,272	308,187
Michigan Southern....	356,192	398,091

Among the New-York lines it is understood that the Erie will show better than for the previous December, and Central about as well.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan....	130	Pacific....	169
Merchants'....	110	Bank of the Republic.	110
America....	180	Irving....	110
North River....	118	Metropolitan....	126¾
Tradesmen's....	132	Shoe and Leather....	100
Merchants' Exch'ge..	97	Corn Exchange....	115
State of New-York...	103	St. Nicholas....	103
Commerce....	104	Commonwealth....	100
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n..	100	N. Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k.	114
Broadway....	230	Central National....	108
Ocean....	90	First National....	207
American Exchange.	110	Fourth National....	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	93	Chi. & N. W. Int B...	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est...	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	82
N. Y. Cen. 6's Sb'n....	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M....	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	102¾	Del. L. & W. 2d M....	103
Erie 1st M., '68....	99¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d M....	73¾
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79...	98	Gal. & Chic. 2d M....	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort...	101
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888..	93¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	97
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	98¾	N. J. Central 1st M....	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69..	109	N. J. Central 2d M....	102¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85.	98	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M '75....	97¾	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch. 2d..	92
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67...	95	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch. 3d..	83
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72.	97	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Mich. C. 8 ℘ ct., '69-72.	110¾	Mil. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	50
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts.	109	Chi. & Alt. S. F....	94
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds....	88	Chic. & Alton S. L....	85
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	77
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	89	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	80	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72		

The following are the daily payments of the week for the January Gold interest on the Public Debt of the United States from the New-York Treasury Office:

Tuesday, Jan. 2....	$959,631
Wednesday, Jan. 3....	443,749
Thursday, Jan. 4....	986,539
Friday, Jan. 5....	762,022
Saturday, Jan. 6....	445,299
Total first week....	$3,597,240

The Customs duties of the week paid into the Treasury were $2,107,341 for the five business days.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,569,223 66—including for Customs, $476,000; on account of Loan, $498,000; Coin certificates, $731,540. Payments, $1,313,040 39. Balance, $67,988,957 29.

Mr. JOSEPH G. MARTIN, Boston, has prepared the following statement of the semi-annual dividends of the New-England manufacturing companies:

Companies.	Capital.	Dividends, July, 1865.	Dividends, Jan., 1866.	Amount Jan., 1866.
Androscoggin....	$1,000,000	15	25	$250,000
Appleton....	600,000	5	20	120,000
Atlantic....	1,500,000	—	10	150,000
Bates....	1,000,000	10	25	250,000
Chicopee....	420,000	20	30	126,000
Cocheco....	2,000 shs.	$20	$40	80,000
Contocook....	140,000	—	4	5,600
Douglas Axe....	400,000	5	5	20,000
Dwight Mills....	1,700,000	—	3	51,000
Franklin....	600,000	5	10	60,000
Great Falls....	1,500,000	—	5	75,000
Hamilton Cotton....	1,200,000	—	5	60,000
Hill Mill....	700,000	5	10	70,000
Jackson Co....	600,000	5	15	90,000
Lancaster Mills, (p. 400)..	800,000	6½	20	160,000
Langdon Mills....	225,000	5	25	56,250
Lowell Bleachery....	300,000	5	5	15,000
Man. Print Works....	1,800,000	4	12	216,000
Massachusetts Mills....	1,800,000	3	7	126,000
Merchants' Woolen....	700,000	—	6	42,000
Middlesex Mills....	750,000	7½	10	75,000
Nashua....	1,000,000	10	25	250,000
Naumkeag....	1,200,000	4	10	120,000
Newmarket (p. 700)....	600 shs.	$21	$100	60,000
Pacific Mills....	2,500,000	10	14	350,000
Salisbury Mills....	1,000,000	7½	15	150,000
Salmon F. (p. 300)....	600,000	3	7	42,000
Stark Mills....	1,250,000	8	12	150,000
Washington Mills....	1,650,000	8	10	165,000
Grand Total....				$3,384,850

A Washington writer gives the following as the quarterly statement of receipts and expenditures for the second quarter of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31st, exhibiting the receipts at the ports named below, during the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31: New-York, $65,078,213 87; Boston, $8,351,193 76; Philadelphia, $2,394,527 82; Baltimore, $1,683,839 95. Total, $77,507,775 40. The receipts from this source for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1865, were a fraction over $84,000,000. The total receipts for the first six months of the present year, when all the ports are heard from, will probably foot up as much, if not more, than those for the year 1865. The receipts from customs for the month of December last, at the four principal ports of entry, were as follows:

New-York....	$8,348,750 31
Boston....	953,048 85
Philadelphia....	349,058 79
Baltimore....	190,694 81
	$9,841,552 76

It is estimated that the returns from the other ports will swell the total receipts in gold during December to eleven million of dollars.

The *Railroad Journal* of this week gives the following railroad statistics:

	Miles.	Cost.	Cost per mile.
Six New England States...	3,832	$154,048,992	$40,199
Five Middle Atlantic States	8,208	424,186,541	51,679
Twelve Nort'n Int'r States.	13,970	557,913,148	39,908
Two Pacific States....	280	14,300,000	50,539
Five South'n Atl'tic States	5,167	124,676,061	24,129
Six Gulf & S'n Int. States.	3,901	113,428,523	29,064
Total United States....	35,381	$1,388,555,268	$38,998

The length of the railroads since the commencement of the railroad enterprise is given as follows:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1827....	3	1837....	1,421	1847....	5,336	1857....	22,625
1828....	3	1838....	1,843	1848....	5,682	1858....	22,090
1829....	28	1839....	1,920	1849....	6,350	1859....	16,755
1830....	41	1840....	2,197	1850....	7,475	1860....	28,771
1831....	54	1841....	3,319	1851....	8,589	1861....	30,593
1832....	131	1842....	3,877	1852....	11,027	1862....	31,769
1833....	576	1843....	4,174	1853....	13,497	1863....	32,471
1834....	762	1844....	4,311	1854....	15,672	1864....	33,860
1835....	918	1845....	4,522	1855....	17,398	1865....	34,442
1836....	1,102	1846....	4,870	1856....	19,251	1866....	35,361

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPT., OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1865.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., inclosing a communication from B. BAYLISS, Esq., relating to a tax on cotton, I have to say that hereafter in assessing cotton you should make a reasonable allowance for the weight of bagging and rope.

The decisions of this office upon this subject are not intended to be retrospective, as the allowance above named is a matter of liberality, rather than of right.

Consequently, Mr. BAYLISS will not be entitled to the refundment that he asks for. Very respectfully,

D. C. WHITMAN, Deputy Commissioner.

H. F. COOPER, Esq., Assessor First District, Memphis, Tenn.

It is stated that Assessor COOPER has fixed upon twenty pounds as the reasonable deduction for bagging and rope.

The Hide and Leather Trade of New-York.

From the elaborate annual review of the Hide and Leather trade of this port, prepared by Messrs. HULL & Co., we glean the following: The importations for the year have been 1,423,373 from Foreign, and 347,768 from Domestic ports; total, 1,771,141 Hides; showing a decrease of 16,779 when compared with last year, and of 14,528 in comparison with 1863. From Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande and Africa there is a small increase, and from European ports the excess is over 100,000 Hides, or nearly ten times the receipts of last year. From all other Foreign ports the imports show a falling off from those of last year, the greatest decrease being from Orinoco and Central America. The arrivals from Domestic ports, in the aggregate, are very nearly the same as last year, though from California alone the receipts are 85,000 less this year than last. The deficit, is, however, very nearly made up by the increased receipts from Texas and the other Southern States, from whence the arrivals during the last three months of the year have been large. The purchase of the trade in neighboring markets have been in excess of those of last year by about 18,000; comprising, principally, California from Boston, and Slaughters from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The total importation of Hides into the United States for the year 1865 is 2,170,206, as will be seen by the following figures:

Total imports into New-York....	1,771,141	
Dealers' purchases in neighboring markets....	61,684—	1,709,457
Total imports into Boston....	794,210	
Dealers' purchases in neighboring markets....	418,799—	375,411
Foreign imports into Philadelphia		9,722
Foreign imports into Baltimore....		25,616
Foreign imports into Salem (est'd).		50,000
Total....		2,170,206
Total imports into New-York last year....	1,744,142	
Total imports into Boston last year	450,279	
Total imports into Salem last year.	78,268	
Total imports into Philadelphia last year....	43,758	
Total imports into Baltimore last year....	40,206—	2,356,673
Decrease this year compared with last....		186,467
Decrease this year compared with 1859....		1,012,072

The stock on hand Jan. 1 was 378,100 hides and 1,050 bales, which, with very light receipts during the first three months and only moderate arrivals during the succeeding months, was gradually reduced till about the middle of October, when it amounted to only 125,000 hides and 125 bales. From this time till the close of the year, with larger arrivals and only a moderate demand for consumption, the supply has gradually increased, amounting now to about 215,000 hides and 150 bales, in the hands of importers and speculators.

Quotations for Hemlock Sole Leather at the beginning of the year ranged at 41c.@42c. currency, for Buenos Ayres middle weights. Under a moderate demand only, the market ruled quiet during the first six months of the year, with only occasional periods of animation, and prices steadily declined. July 1 quotations were 30c.@31c. for Buenos Ayres middle; this decline, however, was mainly caused by the appreciation of the currency, the supply at no time being largely in excess of the demand. Early in July an active demand sprung up, which continued with but little abatement throughout that and the succeeding two months, and prices during this period rapidly advanced, nearly reaching the extreme of the first of the year. At that time gold ranged at about 225 while on the 1st of October quotations were 39½c.@41c., with gold about 145. During October, with a very light demand, prices receded 3c.@5c., but again hardened early in November, under a fairly active market, which has continued with but little change till the close of the year, when the quotation is 38c.@39c. for Buenos Ayres middle. The market closes active, with only a light supply of prime parcels on hand. Throughout the entire year the stock of Leather has been small, when compared with that of recent years, and the bulk of the supply has been of inferior quality. This last fact is owing in part to the inferiority of many parcels of Hides sent out last year, but more especially to hasty or improper tanning. The high cost of labor, and the profit for manufacturing have presented temptations too great to be resisted by many tanners, causing them to forward their Leather to market only partially tanned, which can only be sold when there is a dearth of prime stock, and then at much lower price.

Oak tanned has been in moderately fair demand throughout the year at prices sympathizing in a measure with those for Hemlock, though not fluctuating so violently. The supply has been barely sufficient to meet the requirements, there having been at no time an excessive stock, while the amount on hand at the close of the year is small. Quotations the first of the year were 50c.@54c. for middle slaughter, and at the close are 43c.@46c. for the same quality.

Range of prices for Buenos Ayres Hides and Middle Weight Leather, on the 1st of January, July and December. (All six months, except 1865, which are cash; Hides in gold, and Leather in currency.

HIDES.

	January.	July.	December.
1852....	11½@12	16½@17	16 @16½
1853....	15¾@16½	17 @17½	21 @21½
1854....	22 @23	22 @22½	20 @20½
1855....	19 @19½	22 @22½	25½@26
1856....	26 @—	25½@26	29½@30
1857....	31½@32	31½@32	21 @21½
1858....	20 @—	26 @26½	26½@27
1859....	— @26¼	27 @27½	22½@23
1860....	— @25	25 @—	22½@—
1861....	21 @21½	16½@17	22 @23
1862....	22 @23	23 @23½	28½@29½
1863....	29 @30	27 @28	29 @30
1864....	29 @30	36 @38	36 @37
1865....	15½@16	16½@17	18½@19

LEATHER.

	January.	July.	December.
1852....	12½@14	17 @18½	16¾@17
1853....	17½@18	18 @18½	21 @21½
1854....	— @23	23 @23½	19½@20½
1855....	19 @20	21 @23	24½@25
1856....	25 @25½	25 @26	29½@30
1857....	31½@32	28 @28½	22 @23
1858....	23 @23	24½@26	25½@26
1859....	25½@26½	25½@26½	20½@21½
1860....	22 @23	21 @22	21½@21½
1861....	19½@21	16 @17	21 @22
1862....	20½@21½	21½@22½	30 @31
1863....	30 @31	29 @30	31½@32½
1854....	32½@33½	42½@48½	40½@41½
1865....	40½@41½	30 @31½	39 @40

Import of Hides into New-York.

FOREIGN.

Description.	Import of 1863.	Total 1864.	Total 1865.
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Dry....	659,866	674,777	690,057
Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo Salted....	5,846	10,878	2,500
Rio Grande Dry....	167,101	179,840	195,573
Rio Grande Salted....	12,553	18,671	22,581
Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse....	1,962	1,690	254
Orinoco....	140,962	134,443	117,402
Porto Cabello, Laguayra, &c....	23,786	19,017	14,193
Savanilla, Carthagena, &c....	25,020	15,196	8,275
Rio Hache, Curacoa, &c....	7,063	3,577	2,792
Maranham, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia....	74,340	60,198	17,781
Maracaibo....	12,881	12,550	4,913
Tampico, Vera Cruz, &c....	56,582	63,913	56,742
Central American, San Juan, &c....	108,131	113,163	55,753
Port au Platt, West Indies, &c....	36,438	20,158	8,154
Africans....	65,204	101,806	105,029
European Ports....	81,380	12,910	114,105
Other descriptions....	6,928	1,631	5,369
Total Foreign....	1,477,046	1,439,364	1,423,373
COASTWISE.			
California Dry....	137,208	246,420	169,617
California Salted....	26,944	33,212	27,090
Texas, Southern, &c....	11,226	25,146	89,467
Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, &c....	133,245	43,772	61,684
Total Coastwise....	308,623	348,556	347,768
Total Coastwise & Foreign..	1,785,669	1,787,920	1,771,141

The Tobacco Trade of New-York.

The receipts of leaf tobacco at this port in 1865, reached 84,816 hhds., against 132,118 hhds. in 1864. Last year's crop is generally represented as of an inferior grade. The spot is prevalent, and the damage by worm is not rare. There was no injury, however, from frost. Some choice crops may be looked for. The favorable noil assures a better color. The total receipts at St. Louis were 18,141 hhds., leaving a stock of 1,561 hhds. at the close of the season. Messrs. MESSENGER say:

"The estimate of strips for the State of Missouri was 450 hhds. The incoming crop is placed at 16,000 hhds. The inspections in Virginia from the close of the war to the end of December, were as follows, viz.:

	Hhds.
At Richmond....	12,853
At Petersburgh....	4,408
At Lynchburgh....	2,306
Total....	19,567

The remaining uninspected stocks at these marts were 3,747 hhds.

No correct data can be given of the quantity still remaining in Virginia. It is probable that the necessities of the planters have induced them to realize promptly, and hence no great amount will be hereafter forthcoming. The cessation of hostilities was too late for the planting season, and without previous preparation it is not likely that much was produced. Prices rule, say 5c. for low lugs, to 33c. for prime and stemming leaf. The shipments of Virginia direct to this market were 6,900 hhds., but little of which proved in sound condition, and was, therefore, otherwise than desirable. Such samples as were fitted for the English market brought high prices. The following are the exports from Richmond, viz.:

	Hhds.	Hlf. hhds.	Hhds. stems
To Liverpool....	2,671	851	
To London....	2,495	1,279	
To France....	5,835	....	
Total....	11,001	2,130	
To Venice....	331	1	....
To Bremen....	2,349	8	4,854
To Halifax, N. S....	45	....	....
	2,725	9	4,854
	11,001	2,130	
Total....	13,726	2,139	4,854

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington will give some light on the great falling off in the production of Tobacco in Kentucky. They show that the estimated growth of 1863 was 113,912,938 lbs.; for 1864, 56,956,469 lbs., and for 1865, 51,260,823 lbs. The greatest falling off appears to be in this State; other regions compare more favorably with the previous year.

INSPECTIONS.

Year.	Kentucky. Hhds.	Virginia and N. Car'la. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
1856	12,683	2,009	9	—	14,701
1857	8,963	1,376	—	—	10,339
1858	16,091	2,114	—	—	18,205
1859	12,666	1,190	6	—	13,867
1860	20,815	3,474	74	11	24,294
1861	30,994	794	—	—	31,662
1862	53,969	188	—	—	54,170
1863	67,925	—	—	—	67,942
1864	110,378	—	—	—	*110,378
1865	68,713	—	—	—	*66,803

*Including inspections in New-York and Brooklyn.

SALES.

1864. Kentucky. Hhds.	1864. Maryland and Ohio. Hhds.	1865. Kentucky. Hhds.	1865. Virginia. Hhds.
2,800	114	3,500	—
2,500	75	2,100	—
3,100	16	1,700	—
3,500	150	700	—
3,800	75	1,200	—
7,000	—	2,250	—
6,000	—	6,700	400
7,000	—	4,300	150
4,300	—	7,500	—
3,500	—	6,000	—
3,500	—	4,500	—
3,300	—	4,000	—
50,300	430	44,450	550

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK DURING THE YEAR 1865.

	Hhds.	Cases and Pkgs.	Bales and Cerooms.	Pounds.
London....	8,234	204	718	193,086
Liverpool....	13,115	551	—	203,106
Bremen....	12,196			
Stems	3,104	38,045	10,825	218,765
Hamburg....	635	4,548	6,034	105,227
Amst'm & Rotd'm..	419	79	114	17,374
Stems	16			
Antwerp....	4,962	89	12	—
France....	4,639	17	—	—
Mediterranean....	22,905	813	—	406,704
Africa....	1,152	—	156	18,963
Brit. North America..	470	104	15	491,887
West Indies....	426	1,573	6,478	488,764
New-Zealand....	—	—	—	4,957
Londonderry....	10	—	—	—
S. America & Mexico.	168	976	6,790	309,141
Australia....	—	5	46	1,558,004
Bristol....	37	—	—	—
Glasgow....	957	95	—	42,047
Spain....	7,885	1	—	—
China....	—	240	—	20,927
Portugal....	417	—	—	—
British Honduras....	—	—	10	10,000
Canary Islands....	19	68	31	—
Stockholm....				
Stems	101	—	—	—
Gottenberg....	135	—	—	—
Grand total....	84,002	47,408	31,229	4,088,902

STOCKS.

	1863. Hhds.	1864. Hhds.	1865. Hhds.
January....	19,934	28,948	41,702
February....	18,294	20,878	32,614
March....	16,773	16,968	29,679
April....	20,867	15,160	26,899
May....	29,714	16,535	26,079
June....	38,582	16,220	26,716
July....	47,129	21,071	30,399
August....	50,406	29,852	35,883
September....	48,347	36,647	39,450
October....	42,570	46,053	43,691
November....	35,597	55,928	42,441
December....	29,475	51,482	37,159

Stock on hand, Jan. 1, 1866, 35,052 hhds. Stock in warehouse at the principal marts, Jan. 1, 1864—New-York, 23,948; Baltimore, 24,004; total, 47,952 hhds. Stocks in warehouse at the principal marts, Jan. 1, 1865—New-York, 41,712; Baltimore, 18,247; total, 59,959 hhds. Stocks in warehouse at the principal marts, Jan. 1, 1866—New-York, 35,052; New-Orleans, 1,600; Baltimore, 22,297; total, 58,949. Stocks in European marts, Dec. 1, 1863—Liverpool, 20,152; London, 18,034; Bremen, 10,440; Holland, 5,987; *other ports, 2,815; total, 57,428 hhds. Stocks in European marts, Dec. 1, 1864—Liverpool, 24,664; London, 18,005; Bremen, 5,179; Holland, 7,247; *other ports, 2,100; total, 56,195 hhds. Stocks in European marts, Dec. 1, 1865—Liverpool, 26,342; London, 22,905; Bremen, 3,502; Holland, 4,084; *other ports, 3,287; total, 60,070 hhds. Inspections for the fiscal year, 1862-63—Baltimore, 55,214. Inspections for the fiscal year 1863-64—Baltimore, 77,657. Inspections for the fiscal year, 1864-65—New-Orleans, 733; Virginia, 19,567; Baltimore, 43,952; total, 64,252 hhds. Estimated growth for 1865—Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, 65,000; Maryland, 23,000; Ohio, 17,000; Virginia, 10,000; total, 115,000 hhds.

*Ports in Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland. Stock, Dec. 1864.

Prices of Leaf Tobacco in New-York Jan. 6, 1866.

	Gold. Light.	Gold. Heavy.
Kentucky Factory Lugs....	5 @ 6	7 @ 8½
Inferior Kentucky....	6½@ 7½	10 @12
Middling to Fair....	8 @ 9	12½@14
Good....	9 @11	17 @18
Selections, bright and sweet....	18 @21	— @—
Selections, heavy export....	— @—	19 @21

Prices of Manufactured Tobacco in New-York, Jan. 6, 1866.

	Taxes Paid.	In Bond.
Extra....	$1 25 @$1 50	60c. @65c.
Best brands of....	90 @$1 10	55c. @60c.
Medium....	— @ —	50c. @55c.
Common....	95 @$1 00	— @—
32s....	80 @ 90	— @—
½ lbs. fine....	75 @ 78	38c. @40c.
½ lbs. medium to good	65 @ 70	30c. @35c.
½ lbs. Navies fine....	55 @ 62½	25c. @27½c.
½ lbs. Navies medium.	55 @ 60	20c. @25c.
Common....	12½@ 30	12½c.@15c.

FINANCIAL.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.

J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., NO. 29 BROADWAY, ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT, for use in all the principal cities in the ISLAND OF CUBA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. Travelers in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF MUSK-RAT RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Musk-Rat Run Petroleum Company, of Venango County, Penn., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

W. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company will be held at their office, at 12 o'clock M., Jan. 15, 1866, for the purpose of reducing their capital stock from $1,500,000 to $600,000.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
HENRY R. THOMAS,
CHARLES E. CLARKE, JR.,
H. G. LEISENRING,
Majority of Trustees.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders and bondholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, are hereby requested to deposit the stock and bonds held by them without delay with the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in conformity with the resolution passed at the meeting of 20th October last.

GEO. W. STANTON, JR.,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
Committee.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866. Poll open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 9, both days inclusive.

WM. G. HART, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF TARENTUM OIL, SALT AND COAL COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 1 P. M., for business connected with the further development of company and property.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

SAMUEL TIEBOUT, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DEC. 29.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF TARSHISH SILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, Dec. 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 to 1 P. M.

ALFRED A. POST, Secretary.

MILL-CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 9 next, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

W. B. HOYT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Petroleum Company will be held at No. 99 Maiden-lane on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF COMMONWEALTH SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, Dec. 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, from 12 to 2 P. M.

WILLIAMSON BACON, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 38 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 9th of January proximo. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders in the Lawrence Oil and Mining Company, for the election of Trustees, and such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company No. 2 South-st., between the hours of 12 and 1, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 17.

HENRY D. PECK, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.

DEC. 28, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD CO., 14TH-ST., BETWEEN AVENUES A AND B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office, on the 9th day of January proximo. Polls open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank, and also of Inspectors of Election, will be held on the second TUESDAY of this month, at the banking-house of this bank. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.

JAMES BUELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, from 1 until 2 o'clock P. M.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF Trustees of the Rock Bottom Oil Company for the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 Cliff-st., (up stairs,) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

WM. H. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.

JAN. 3, 1866.

CAUTION.—A CHECK; DATED NOV. 16, 1865, signed by Charles Amory, Treasurer, for two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) in favor of Esther S. Green, on the Central National Bank, New-York, having been lost or stolen from the mail, payment of the same has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check.—BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on Monday, Jan. 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. H. SANBORN, President.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., from 12 to 1 P. M.

S. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE Mendenhall Oil and Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 1,261 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1866, from 11 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

HARVEY BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 2, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.

J. G. OGDEN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

N. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CONNECTICUT AND NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 47 Liberty-st., New-York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business proper to come before said meeting.

F. G. WHEELER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of ten Trustees, to supply the place of those whose terms of office then expire.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

Dated Jan. 4, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES for the PHELPS AND GILLMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 12th of January.

W. H. STURDEVANT, Acting Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.

GEO. W. RYERSON, Janncey Court.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of government tax,) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan 3, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, as follows: on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

WILLIAM H. MACY, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central Mining Company have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and a half per share, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th to the morning of the 16th January.

JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THIS INSTITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of January. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.

CHAS. PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1866.

G. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TARRYTOWN.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAN. 3, 1866. JACOB ODELL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1866. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1866.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 3, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH will pay a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax) to its stockholders on MONDAY, the 8th of January next.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, December 19, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 27 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 8th, 1866, from the net earnings of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from 27th inst. until 8th proximo, inclusive.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 23, 1865.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1 3-4 per cent., free from government tax, due Jan. 1, 1866, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock and Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, on the 2d proximo.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.

WM. R. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from government tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE NAtional Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,

Free of Government Tax.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, (LATE MARINERS,) NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX) ALLOWED. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, Vice-President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL-ST.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED,

Either as a merchant or manufacturer, by a young married man of good character and abilities, in a first-class wholesale hardware house, who can command a cash capital of $25,000.

Unexceptionable references given. Apply to Messrs. ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers and Brokers, No. 7 New-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN REAL ESTATE brokerage business; a good office man to conduct the business; will sell half interest for $3,000—one-third cash, balance to come out of the property when sold. Principals, who mean business, address WINTHROP, Box No. 5,656 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED and very lucrative business; one who can command not less than $25,000. Particulars may be learned from HENRY B. JOY, of Joy, Coe & Co., Tribune Buildings, who is authorized to represent the advertiser.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE DRUG-STORE with stock and good-will, situate in a flourishing town in Pennsylvania. Selling only on account of bad health. Address Post-office Box No. 1,631, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1853.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

SLEIGHS.—100 FOR SALE, $50 EACH; 2,000 straps sleigh bells, at $1; carriages of all styles, selling off below wholesale prices; 100 sets harness at $25 per set, until Jan. 15. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

DO NOT HAVE YOUR TEETH EXtracted without using DR. HOYT'S ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, as it is the only method by which you are freed from the necessity of reinhaling the impure air, or carbonic acid gas, from your own lungs. Dr. H. has extracted thousands of Teeth with perfect success. Only office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN-DOOR AND ICE SKATING.

Mr. HENRY GEBHARD begs leave to inform his lady patrons, and the ladies of the fashionable society of New-York in general, that his rooms are again prepared for the instruction of the art of skating on ice. Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily. No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

SKATING.—THE FINEST SKATING OF THE season TO-DAY, (Sunday,) at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, ten minutes' walk from the ferry.

Signals for good skating will be a red flag with white ball at each of the Hoboken ferries, and at Jno Fahnestock's printing office, or the *Evening Express* building, No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

Gent's admission, 25 cents.

Ladies and children, 15 cents.

BIRDS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Just imported, the best collection in the country of Mocking-Birds, Canaries, Black-Birds, Thrushes, Linnets, Goldfinches, Love-Birds, and other singing birds. Also every description of fancy Bird Cage, Seed, &c., at FRANK ROEDER'S, No. 118 West Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY next, Jan. 8, at 4 P. M., at A. L. Sieghortner's Hotel, No. 120 Pearl-st., opposite Hanover-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested.

JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN.—PARTIES REQUIRING temporary accommodation can have advances on diamonds, watches, silver-plate, or any other first-class securities, at the Fifth-av. Loan Office, J. CLARK, No. 1,173 Broadway, near 28th-st., private door. (No loan sign.)

CONSIGNEE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN (87) casks oil, marked D. J. & Co., New-York, per bark *Xanthe*, from Aspinwall, will please call at office of Panama R. R. Co., No. 88 Wall-st., and attend to same, or it will be stored at his risk and expense.

CHEAP FUEL—COKE NOW SELLING AT $5 00 per chaldron, delivered. Orders received at office of MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO., corner of Irving Place and 15th-st., CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of avenue C and 16th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BOOKcase, and private library, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at No. 183 East 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CORTLANDT-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, Cortlandt-street,

The Valuable PROPERTY, with the four-story BRICK BUILDING, Nos. 39 and 41 Cortlandt-street.

Lot 50.6 front, 35.9 rear, by about 128 feet deep. Possession May 1, 1866. Maps, &c. at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-street.

FORD & LEVETT, Auctioneers.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Q. M. GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the CONNECTICUT STATE ARSENAL, in Hartford, on the 10th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. ORDNANCE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, of which the following are some of the articles:

5	Springfield Rifles.
20	Whitney Rifles and Bayonets.
7	Mississippi Rifles.
249	Springfield Muskets and Bayonets.
1,027	Altered Muskets and Bayonets.
39	Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets.
165	Holster Pistols.
4	Sappers' and Miners' Musketoons and Sabre Bayonets.
101	Cavalry Sabres, straight.
14	Foot Artillery Swords with Scabbards.
1,679	Waist Belts.
2,234	Cross Belts.
144	Cartridge Boxes.
1,901	Bayonet Scabbards.
51	Cap Pouches and Picks.
528	Gun Slings.
108	Sabre Belts and Plates.
372	Artillery Sabre Belts and Plates.
160	Pistol Holsters.
507	Cartridge Formers for Sharp's Rifles.
935	Wormers for Rifles.
1,290	Hammers for Muskets.
1,529	Tumbler Screws for Muskets.
30	Wool Blankets.
60	Yards Dark Blue Cloth.
182	Pairs Drawers.
925	Infantry Hats.
226	Pairs Stockings.
427	Wormers for Muskets.
1	Base Drum with Sticks.
78	Steel Knives.
30	Steel Forks.
22	Tin Spoons.
611	Knapsacks.
4,063	Overcoat Straps.
531	Mess Pans, large and small.
321	½ pint Tin Cups.
332	Tourniquets (Lambert's patent.)
1	Set 4-horse Baggage Harness.
83	Infantry Frock Coats.

and many other articles of utility not above mentioned.

Terms cash, in current funds.

Purchases to be removed within forty-eight hours.

Full catalogues of articles can be obtained on application to this office, or Messrs. Ford & Levett, Auctioneers, Hartford.

WM. A. AIKEN, Q. M. General of Connecticut.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE PRIVATE collection of fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising the gallery of the late Henry Whitmore, Esq., of this city.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., the large and valuable collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, the property of the late Henry Whitmore, Esq., most of which were purchased in Europe by the late owner at great expense, and embrace, among others, the names of the following artists:

Rubin, Breujhel, Rembrandt,
Poussin, Caravazzio, Tenier,
Van Dyck, Hornthorst, Salvator Rosa,
Rosa du Tivola, Andria del Sarto, Hondekoeter,
Carraci, Guercino, Ostade,

and others; also, an original portrait of Washington, by Trumbull, and a portrait of Benjamin West by himself.

The above are now on exhibition, free, with catalogue, day and evening, and offer a rare opportunity for connoisseurs to purchase fine paintings of the ancient schools, as these will be sold without reserve, to close the estate, by order of the executors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,

One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

By order of Bvt. Brig-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN, In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

L. LORING MOORE, Capt. and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on

THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,

and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The entire stock of the United States Arsenal, To be sold on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866, BY EDWARD L. POALK, Auctioneer,

Consisting of the following articles, viz.: Machinery, boilers, ranging from 15 to 42 feet, large lot wrought and pig iron, large guns, howitzers, columbiads, 32-pounders, grindstones, solid shot, gas-pipe, and other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

From three to five millions of bricks, brown stone, &c., &c., the remains of the said arsenal.

By order of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

J. F. LUKENS, Lieutenant and Depot Ordnance Officer, Wilmington, N. C.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF TWO LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD AND 122D-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York, by order of Aaron Browning and Edie C. H. Kugeler, executors of John F. Browning:

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD AND 122D-ST.—Two lots; corner, 25.9¾ by 77.6; inside lot, 25 by 83.3. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers,

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-street, near Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON BYRD, 130TH AND 131ST STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Wm. Wood, executor of John Hancock:

BYRD, 130TH AND 131ST STS., EAST OF THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—20 lots, each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Messrs. WETMORE & BOWNE, Att'ys.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, IN PART BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and in part by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., under the direction of WM. L. COWDREY, Referee, by order of the New-York Supreme Court, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, the lots on the Two squares, one bounded by the 5th-av. and Madison-av., 44th and 45th sts. The other by Madison-av. and 4th-av., and 44th and 45th sts.

To be sold in separate lots, with certain restrictions as to part of the lots against nuisances. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property can be seen at the auctioneers.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES FINE WORK to do on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR WOULD go out by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Call at No. 20 6th-av., fancy-store.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHT years' experience in a Hotel, a Situation as night or day clerk. Good references. Address for five days: Box 14, Fort Washington.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A SALESman of 14 years' experience, controling a prompt paying cash and short time trade of $250,000, desires to make an engagement with a house carrying a general stock. Unexceptionable references given by addressing R. L. M., Box No. 5,114 Post-office.

TO COMMISSION AND IMPORTING HOUSES.—A salesman well acquainted with the buyers of the principal dry goods jobbing houses of this city and large Western cities, wishes to make an engagement with a large commission or importing house. Best of references given by addressing H. B. C., Box No. 3,856 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN NURSE, who thoroughly understands the care of children, and can bring city references. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 350 5th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER MAN WITH THE BEST of city references; none others need apply; a single man preferred. Call at No. 4 East 29th-st., any time after 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE FANCY Goods Store; one about 14 years of age. Salary, first year, $100. Apply at No. 296 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING SOME experience in the hardware business. Address S., Box 1,973 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
First-class Mail Steamship
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
(2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power,)
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,

Being thoroughly refitted for passengers for the ocean service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes,
On the 17th of MARCH.

Price of passage, payable in gold:

First Cabin	$105 00
Second Cabin	62 50
Steerage	37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 31st March.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.........$132 50 | Second cabin.........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.

EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Jan. 5
WASHINGTON	M. SURMONT	FRIDAY	Feb. 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Jan. 6
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Jan. 13
ERIN	SATURDAY, Jan. 20

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Jan. 6
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 10
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 13

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNDSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

P. S.—The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 17.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER...Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA...Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,

Will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The New-York built, very fast and new steamship
GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Master.
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of unavoidable detention in the departure of the steamship MISSOURI from New-Orleans, she will not sail until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10. Freight is now being received for her at Pier No. 3 North River. Insures at lowest rates. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$260	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$225.	$125.	$50.

The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

Freight received as usual.

For tariff of reduced rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.

SHIPPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO SEND WITH EACH CART-LOAD A DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS, AND MEMORANDUM OF WEIGHT OF EACH PACKAGE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.

The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN JACINTO, W. LOVELAND, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.

Rates furnished by the undersigned.

The steamer SAN SALVADOR follows SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

The passenger accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
Agent at Savannah, No. 5 Bowling-green.
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage.........$25 | Deck.........$10

A first-class steamship will leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY of each week, landing cargo in Savannah on Monday morning.

The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
Capt. ROATH,
will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR MOBILE.

The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's steamship
EUTAW,
Capt. C. D. COFFIN,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 6, East River, for MOBILE, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock.

Goes to wharf with all her cargo.

For freight or passage apply to
STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. McCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The elegant steamship
YAZOO,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken to both places.

Bills of lading signed at the wharf.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to the agents, HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MONTGOMERY,
Capt. CALVIN RYDER,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M. The HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN (OPPOSITE PHILADELPHIA) DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1	$100,000
On route No. 2	200,000
On route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 8th inst., for supplying the articles enumerated below, for this office, from the 10th of January, 1866, to the 10th of July, 1866. Every article estimated for must be genuine, of the best quality of its kind, and equal in every respect to samples to be seen at this office. Samples to accompany each proposal:

Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream.
Letter Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream.
Note Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to ream.
Folio Post Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 24 pounds to ream.
Double Cap Paper, ruled, not to weigh less than 36 pounds to ream.
Imperial Paper, ruled.
Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 24 pounds to ream.
Blotting Paper, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.
Official Envelopes, white and buff, of the following sizes: No. 1, 8¾x3¾ inches; No. 2, 9½x4 inches; No. 3, 10¾x4½ inches.
Letter Envelopes, white and buff, 5x3¼ inches.
Wafers.
Sealing Wax.
Mucilage, quarts, pints and three ounces.
Ivory Paper Folders.
Carmine Ink, two oz.
Inkstands, Silliman's two-fount.
Office Tape, 3⅓ yards.
Penholders.
Oil Paper.
Tin Folders.
Wire Files.
Rodgers' Erasers.
Paper Clasps.
Paper Weights.
Manila Wrapping Paper, 60 lbs. to the ream.
Sand Boxes.
Wafer Stamps.
Red and Blue Pencils.
Quills, No. 80.
Steel Pens—Gillott's Nos. 303, 404, 332, 551, Lehman's Albata, Washington Medallion.
Round Ebony Rulers, 21 inch.
Lead Pencils.
Blank Books, per quire, Cap, 4 qr.
Blank Books, per quire, Demy, 4to, 4 qr.
Blank Books, per quire, Med., 4 qr.
Arnold's Fluid, quarts.
Arnold's Copying Inks, quarts.
David's Black Ink, quarts, pints and half pints.
Memorandum Books, demy 8vo., eight sheets, full sheep.
Letter Copying Books, Mann's.
India Rubber, per pound.
Ready Reference Files.
Rubber Rings, assorted.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of five thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of five thousand dollars must be certified by the United States District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Payment will be received in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
IN GENERAL CHARGE OF SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT IN DEPARTMENTS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26, 1865.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office daily, and opened on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, for all the surplus hard bread in the State of North Carolina, stored in depots at Newbern, and Morehead City, N. C.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.

All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.

Payment required on delivery of the bread, in government funds.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Brevet Major, and C. S., U. S. A.,
Richmond, Va.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Manhattan-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues.

For building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For building a street basin at southwest corner of Gramercy Park.

For building a street basin at southwest corner of Twentieth-street and Irving-place.

For paving Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with trap-block.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For building a sewer in Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, to extent of half the block.

Also, Gramercy Park.

Also, all the lots in the block bounded by Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Irving-place and Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street to the extent of two hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of five hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Also, all the lots in the blocks adjacent to the line of the sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and through Manhattan streets, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of January, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1866:

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 100 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts II. and III.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Marine Court.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1866.
SOIREE D'OPERA COMIQUE,
GIVEN BY THE
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
L'ECLAIR,
Opera comique, by F. Halevy.
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
Opera comique, by Victor Massé.

Ticket office at the Brooklyn Academy; open three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
P. JUIGNET and C. DRIVET.........Managers
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 8 P. M.,
SOIREE OPERA COMIQUE.
Mlle. ELVIRA NADDIE,
Prima donna Soprano from the Royal Opera in Brussels.
Mlle. MARGUERITE AYOSTO,
Prima donna Soprano from Mr. Carl Formes' Company.
Mons. ARMAND,
Primo Tenero of Marseilles.
Their first and only appearance this Winter in N. Y.
L'ECLAIR.
Opera comique in 2 acts. Chef d'oeuvre by F. Halevy.
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
Opera comique in 1 act, by Victor Massé.
LE REVEIL DE L'ITALIE,
Grand overture by A. Predigham.

Tickets may be obtained at Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN respectfully announces that the SECOND FAREWELL CONCERT of Mdlle. PAREPA will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.

The PROGRAMME will contain several morceaux now heard for the first time at these entertainments.

Mdlle. PAREPA: "O Luce di quest anima," from Linda; Aria from Samson, "Let the Bright Seraphim" (cornet obligato by Mr. J. LEVY): Prayer from Lurline, by W. V. Wallace—"Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer;" and (by universal request) "Il Bacio" vocal waltz, by Signor Arditi. By Mr. J. LEVY: "The Exile's Lament," by R. Albert, and the "Levyathan Polka." By Herr CARL ROSA: "Andante and Finale," from Mendelssohn's Concerto, and Fantasia on themes from Trovatore. By S. P. MILLS: Liszt's grand transcription of themes from La Sonnambula, and the "Second Tarantelle," by himself. By the ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ: "Overture to Oberon," by Weber; Andante from Symphony in B Minor, by F. Schneider; "Overture to Fra Diavolo," by Auber; and "Coronation March," from La Prophete, by Meyerbeer.

THE THIRD AND LAST CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, on which occasion an entirely new programme will be presented.

NOTICE.—In order to avoid unnecessary pressure at the ticket office, it is earnestly requested that intending visitors will procure their tickets in advance, by which much of the inconvenience of Saturday night may be avoided.

Tickets, One Dollar; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

Tickets to be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schubert & Co., No. 820 Broadway; W. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; and Root, Anthony & Co., No. 21 Nassau-street.

LUCY RUSHTON'S

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 8, 1866,
will be presented in three acts Tobin's Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.

The Duke of Aranza	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Captain Rolando	Mr. C. W. Clarke
Count Montalban	Mr. W. A. Mestayer
Signor Balthazar	Mr. W. S. Higgins
Jaques, (the Mock Duke)	Mr. T. Placide
Lopez	Mr. H. Pearson
Juliana	Miss Lucy Rushton
Volante	Mrs. Mark Smith
Zamora	Mrs. A. W. Young

IN ACT II. A VILLAGE DANCE.
Previous to the comedy the farce of
A MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.
Mr. Oblivious Top.........Mr. Walcot

Prices of Admission—Parquet Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, $1; Balcony Private Boxes, $5, $6, $7 and $8, Private Boxes, $10.

Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer.........Mr. H. H. DAVIS
Stage manager.........Mr. J. SCHONBERG
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation
A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

DODWORTH HALL,

NO. 806 BROADWAY.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, the prince of humorists and inimitable delineator of eccentric character, has been engaged to deliver a course of three of his most popular humorous lectures as follows:

"OUR FIRST BABY,"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.
"MRS. SLOCUM AT THE OPERA,"
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.
"THE LAW IN RE- 'RIDGE vs. MIDGE,'"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

Tickets for the course $1 50. Single tickets 75 cents. Tickets for sale at the principal music-stores. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock with usual punctuality.

LECTURES.

"HOME THRUSTS;
OR,
MARRYING AND GIVING IN MARRIAGE."
ANNA E. DICKINSON,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.
THEODORE TILTON Editor of the Independent, in the Chair.

Tickets for reserved circle, 50 cents. Sold by American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Admittance to the Hall, 25 cents. Tickets sold only at the 8th-st. door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. SELLA MARTIN WILL DELIVER the Annual Address of the American and Foreign Joint Stock Company, at Hope Chapel, (lower hall) opposite New-York Hotel, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING next, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free. Subject—*The Trade and Labor of the Southern States.*

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF N. B. TAYLOR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by either of the partners at No. 12 Park-place.
N. B. TAYLOR,
JOHN H. FROST,
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. C. B. DAVENPORT.

NOTICE OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.

State of New York, City and County of New York: This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York in relation to the formation of limited partnerships, and the several acts amending the same, under the name or firm of FROST & DAVENPORT. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, jobbing and dealing in hatters' goods. That JOHN H. FROST and C. B. DAVENPORT, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, are the general partners. That N. B. TAYLOR, who resides in Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, is the special partner. That the said N. B. TAYLOR has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital towards the common stock of said firm; and that said partnership is to commence on the second day of January, 1866, and to terminate on the 31st day of December in the same year.
JOHN H. FROST, } General Parners.
C. B. DAVENPORT, }
N. B. TAYLOR, Special Partner.
Dated NEW YORK, this 2d day of January, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general Exchange and Banking business in the City of New-York and Richmond, Va., under the style of C. W. PURCELL & CO., in Richmond, Va., and HART & PURCELL, in New-York. Offices No. 74 Broadway and No. 9 New-st.
BENJAMIN HART,
C. W. PURCELL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the EXCHANGE and BANKING business in this city, Charleston and Savannah.

Firm name in New-York, CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.; at Charleston, D. JENNINGS & CO.; at Savannah, WM. M. TUNNO & CO.
Dated Jan. 1, 1866.
S. H. CONDICT, } No. 17 Nassau-st.,
BYRON SHERMAN, } New-York.
DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of SHAW, BROTHERS & WIGHT, for the transaction of a Commission business in the sale of domestic and foreign dry goods, No. 43 Park-place.
WILLIAM SHAW,
HENRY SHAW,
EDWARD WIGHT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore. F. W. DEVOE & CO.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR, (OF THE late firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR,) is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
L. P. MORTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN becomes a partner in our firm from this date.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

AN ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE—A double 32-inch engine, 16 horse-power, will be sold low. Can be seen in motion at No. 301 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

HIPPOTHEATRON, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........Manager
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW ARTISTS AND NEW ACTS.
First appearance at this establishment of
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
whose graceful and classic style of equestrianism has rendered his name celebrated throughout Europe and America.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF
ROBINSON THE CENTAUR,
THE GREATEST BAREBACK RIDER
who has ever lived, whose
RECKLESS, DARING FEATS
UPON A SWIFT, BAREBACK COURSER,
are invariably received with
TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
when
ALL THE SUPERB ATTRACTION
of the New-York Circus will be brought forward.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented a
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME,
introducing
THE GREATEST TROUPE OF
TALENTED ARTISTS.
Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic ever organized on this continent, together with an unequaled stud of
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
First week of the distinguished artists,
MR. NORTH AND MME. TOURNAIRE,
in a beautiful
PANTOMIMIC SCENE OF EQUITATION.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
IN HIS CHALLENGE ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP.
MLLE. ELLSLER
in her graceful exercises on the tightrope.
DASHING ACT ON TWO PONIES by Master NORTH.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN NOVEL AND EXCITING FEATS.
QUIPS, QUIRKS, AND QUIDDITIES,
BY THREE INIMITABLE CLOWNS,
NAT AUSTIN, JOE PENTLAND AND W. CONRAD.
THE BEAUTIFUL TRICK-HORSE MARS
will be introduced by Mr. Levi J. North.
First week of the excessively comical extravaganza of
A FRENCH LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN AN ENGLISH RIDING-SCHOOL.
PLEASE OBSERVE
that during the present week
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the New-York Circus will be brought into requisition to furnish entertainments of unequaled attractive power,
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.........MR. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
First night of the thrilling drama of the
BLUE LIGHTS;
OR, THE
DEVIL'S HALL.
New scenery and immense mechanical effects.
Mr. Grisdale, Mrs. Jones, Geo. Brooks, G. W. Thompson, Miss Hyatt, Mrs. Jordan.
EL HYDER.
Mrs. Jones, Mr. Grisdale, Geo. Brookes, Miss Hyatt, Mr. Thompson.
SOLDIER'S WIFE;
OR, THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
Tickets Five Dollars,
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
To be had of the company, at the hotels and music-stores.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

Monday evening, Jan. 8, 1866, and every evening during the week, TUTHILL'S GRAND ILLUSTRATIVE TABLEAUX, ROGERS' STATUETTES OF THE WAR, and IRVING'S RIP VAN WINKLE, in elegant and artistic groupings. Splendid scenery, correct and elegant costumes, characteristic music, being the most attractive, amusing, instructive and highly interesting moral exhibition of the age. Admission 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Children under 12, 25 cents. Doors open at 7—to commence at 7¾.

FOR SALE.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN quantities to suit, for private residences only, upon the summit of that beautiful plot formerly belonging to the estate of Col. Lewis Morris, bounded by Harlem River, the Kills and 138th-st. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, or at the office corner of 133d-st. and 3d-av.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, DESIRABLY located, some with early possession, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

A printed list of property for sale in all parts of the city can be had on application.

100 FINE BUILDING LOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Eligibly situated, 30 minutes from New-York; also, New-York and Brooklyn properties for sale by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKLYN, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown stone front house and lot, on 33d-st., near 5th-av., in good order. For particulars and permits, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Six thousand acres of land, handsome improvements, beautiful and healthy location, near river and railroads. For particulars refer soon to Messrs. WRIGHT, CARTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN 128TH, 86th, 75th, 53d, 48th, 43d, 40th, 38th, 36th, 35th, 27th, 23d, 14th and 8th sts.; also, on 3d, Lexington, 4th, Madison, 5th and 7th avs. HOLDEN & MOORE, No. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a new three-story brick house, with modern improvements, on Prospect Hill, East 93d-st. Price, $10,000. Address Box No. 3,812 New-York Post-office, or apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRD-AV., FROM 133D to 138th-st., adapted for stores or mechanical purposes. 133d-st. and 138th-st. are each 100 feet in width. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, or at the office corner of 133d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with large extension, No. 63 3d-st., near 2d-av.; the house is in excellent condition, being occupied by owner; terms easy. Apply at No. 73 Division-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARLEM RIVER, FOR commercial purposes, near the iron bridge on the Westchester side. For maps apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, or at the office corner of 133d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT ON FRANKLIN-st., near Broadway. Also, an extra sized lot on White-st., near Broadway. For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A FINE 5TH-AV. HOUSE FOR SALE.—Situated near 28th-st., full size and replete. For full particulars apply to or address ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-story brick houses on Harrison-st., near Hicks-st.; price $4,500 and $5,500; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 31 acres of land; new buildings, fine river view, fruit, &c.; 30 miles from New-York. Mrs. J. D. WALDRON, Nyack, N. Y.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS—BROADWAY stores for sale and to let. Also lofts to let near Park-place, suitable for a large jobbing house. ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st., offices Nos. 28 and 29.

A REAL COUNTRY HOME AT PORT Chester, for sale at a bargain; also, No. 65 East 4th-st., in this city. N. DODGE, No. 24 East 20th-st.

SPLENDID TRACT OF WHEAT LAND for sale; 4,600 acres. For particulars apply to WRIGHT, CARTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—TO BE LEASED for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby, containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE RESTAURANT BASEMENTS corner of 25th-st., Broadway and 5th-av., 50x75, light on three sides, with four entrances, and partly furnished. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable adjoining, for one or two years from 1st May next; must be within thirty miles of New-York. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING a large modern house, would let one or more nicely-furnished rooms to one or a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with or without breakfast; or unfurnished to a small family of adults, for housekeeping; rent from $30 to $60 per month, according to accommodations. Apply at No. 59 (old No. 47) Bank-st.

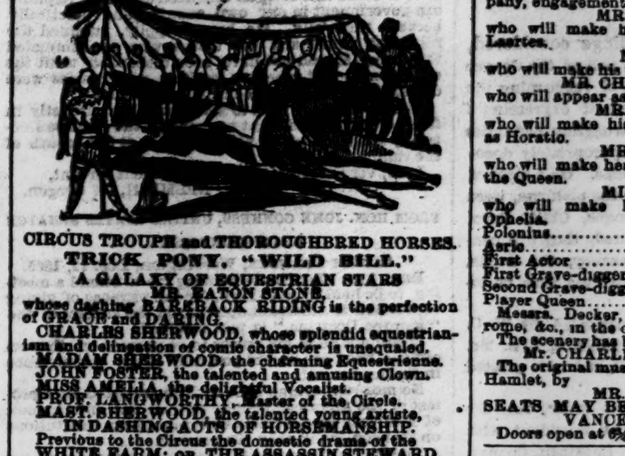
PARLOR, AND TWO BEDROOMS communicating, suitable for gentleman, wife and daughter, with very superior board, in an elegant house, near 5th-av. and 28th-st. Address Box No. 2,926 Post-office.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM AND BED room, hot and cold water gauges, &c., bath; gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.; also a back room to rent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
ONLY CIRCUS ON BROADWAY.
ONLY CIRCUS ON BROADWAY.
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN STARS.
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN STARS.
BEAUTIFUL DRAMAS.
BEAUTIFUL DRAMAS.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC TALENT.
LIVING HUMAN WONDERS.
LIVING HUMAN WONDERS.
100,000 CURIOSITIES. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



CIRCUS TROUPE and THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL."
A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS
MR. EATON STONE,
whose dashing BAREBACK RIDING is the perfection of GRACE and DARING.
CHARLES SHERWOOD, whose splendid equestrianism and delineation of comic character is unequaled.
MADAM SHERWOOD, the charming Equestrienne.
JOHN FOSTER, the talented and amusing Clown.
MISS AMELIA, the delightful Vocalist.
PROF. LANGWORTHY, Master of the Circle.
MAST. SHERWOOD, the talented young artiste,
IN DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Previous to the Circus the domestic drama of the
WHITE FARM; OR, THE ASSASSIN STEWARD.
Messrs. H. Bailey, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, F. Haviland, R. Anderson, T. S. Atkins, E. Stevens, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville and Miss Emma Schell appear.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
THREE IMMENSE LIVING GIANTS,
THREE OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS IN THE WORLD.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the beautiful Miniature Lady.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
JOHN BATTERSLY, Living Skeleton, weighs 67 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSLY, his wife, weighs 702 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER.
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
Albino Boy, Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, and Grand Aquaria.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor.........R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MORE NOVELTIES. SUPERB ATTRACTIONS.
A continued succession of
NEW ARTISTS.
First week of the renowned Comedian,
SAM RYAN,
who will appear as
TIM O'BRYAN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
The beautiful Ballet Divertisement entitled
ROSE ET PAPPILLION.
New Negro Comicalities, Songs, Dances, &c., by
THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
A constant change of performance
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION! BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF MR. CHARLES HENRY.
The pleasing vocalist will sing the beautiful, pathetic
COME HOME, FATHER.
Dan Bryant will speak his side-splitting stump speech,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE. ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
received nightly with screams of laughter, introducing
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, the Monkey.
Positively last week of Charley White's nautical sketch,
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
ROLLIN HOWARD,
the great burlesque artist, on Wednesday evening next.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP, Drawing and Book-keeping at J. H. BARLOW'S Commercial and Art Academy, No. 1,149 Broadway. Evening hours from 7 to 9. Ornamental writing of all kinds executed to order.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Misses, Danbury, Conn. The Winter term commences Jan. 3, 1866. Mrs. O. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen at No. 31 Bond-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

DRY GOODS

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
WHOLESALE PRICES UP TEN CENTS A YARD
WE BOUGHT LARGELY
PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE,
AND INTEND NOW TO
GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS
SOME GREAT BARGAINS.
THEREFORE WE SAY TO ALL
OUR PRICES FOR A FEW DAYS
WILL REMAIN THE SAME.
NO ADVANCE IN MUSLINS WITH US.
NO ADVANCE IN MUSLINS.
NO ADVANCE IN MUSLINS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSLINS.
MUSLINS AT OLD PRICES.
MUSLINS FOR 25c., WORTH 31c.
MUSLINS FOR 28c., WORTH NOW 35c
MUSLINS FOR 31c., RICHLY WORTH 40c.
OTHER QUALITIES EQUALLY CHEAP.
REMEMBER, NO ADVANCE IN MUSLINS,
AT FOSTER BROTHERS'.
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF WINTER GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED DURING
THE DULL WINTER MONTHS.
SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.
DARK GOODS of all kinds at a sacrifice.
Bargains in ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, PRINTS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DELAINES,
SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

We are preparing for the Spring trade. To do this, we wish to reduce our stock of WINTER GOODS, and have marked them down in many cases to below cost. It will pay richly for the ladies of
BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH,
HOBOKEN, JERSEY CITY,
and the surrounding country to buy Dry Goods of
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer at retail,
During the next two weeks,
EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS
IN EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE,
PREVIOUS TO CLOSING
THEIR
ANNUAL INVENTORY.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

LINEN STORE AT 12 4TH-AV.
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FANCY GOODS AND NOTION STORE AT 12 4TH-AV.
WE ARE RETAILING GOODS AT 12 4TH-AV.
AT OUR DOWN-TOWN JOBBING PRICES.
KID GLOVES, at 65c. a pair, at 12 4TH-AV.
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY DOLLAR GLOVE
IN THE CITY.
VALENTINE & CO.

TREMENDOUS RUSH FOR MUSLINS!!
CHEAP GOODS! GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
HEAVY ADVANCE IN MUSLINS!
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES!
NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES!
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE!!
MUSLINS BY THE YARD!!
MUSLINS LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES!
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DESPRES,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY GLOVES,
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BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8th-av., 50 cases and bales bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting muslins, bought a month ago at the lowest point, and now selling from 1 to 5 cents per yard less than wholesale prices. Now is the time to buy your spring supply, as they are advancing from day to day.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager.........Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager.........Mr. J. G. Hanley

Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will make his fifth professional appearance for nine months, in his grand role of
HAMLET.

The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with strict historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.

Every effort has also been made to place the well known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
MR. CHARLES BARRON,
who will make his fifth appearance this season Laertes.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR,
who will make his fifth appearance as the Ghost.
MR. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON,
who will appear as the King.
MR. W. A. DONALDSON,
who will make his fifth appearance in several seasons, as Horatio.
MRS. MARIE WILKINS,
who will make her fifth appearance at this theatre, as the Queen.
MISS EFFIE GERMON,
who will make her fifth appearance this season as Ophelia.

Polonius	Mr. John Dyott
Asric	Mr. W. F. Burroughs
First Actor	Mr. Humphry Bland
First Grave-digger	Mr. W. H. Andrews
Second Grave-digger	Mr. J. L. Donnelly
Player Queen	Miss Andrews

Messrs. Decker, King, Easton, Hogan, Blenan, Jerome, &c., in the other characters.

The scenery has been painted by
Mr. CHARLES WITHAM and assistants.

The original music expressly composed for Mr. Booth's Hamlet, by
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT THE BOX OFFICE.
Doors open at 6¾; Overture at 7:20.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begin at 8.
INTERESTING AND EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
alternating with
SPARKLING AND BRILLIANT COMEDY.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
According to this arrangement,
MONDAY,
will be presented Lovell's popular play,
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

In which will appear Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, W. Holsten, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, J. C. Williamson, Pope, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Barrett.

TUESDAY—In deference to the wishes of numerous applicants at the box office, and in consequence of the crowded state of the house at the last representation,
LOST IN LONDON
will be repeated.
HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST,
will be produced with new scenery, music, &c., and a great cast, on WEDNESDAY next.
THURSDAY—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
SATURDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress.........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK
of the successful Spectacular Romance, entitled
MONTE CRISTO.
or the
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
in which the favorite and eminent artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
(having recovered from his late indisposition,) will appear as
EDMOND DANTES.
The Spectacle produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any previous production at this theatre, with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
HUMOROUS MASKS, COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
will be produced the beautiful play in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
performed throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America with most unqualified approbation; written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., for Mr. E. L. Davenport, and in which that artist will appear in his original character, supported by a
CAST OF CHARACTERS WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS.
Mr. G. L. FOX, W. H. WHALLEY, Miss R. DENVIL.
THE WONDERFUL DOGS, LAFAYETTE AND THUNDER.
MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.
Mr. Lewis Mestayer, Mr. Marden, Miss S. Steele.
BOY WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above: inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 50 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing Jan. 2, 1866.

NEW CLASSES for beginners, for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris,*" the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. Lessons for children, ladies and gentlemen every day. German, deux temps; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, EVERETT Rooms, corner of 34th-st. and Broadway. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

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CHICKERING & SONS,
ESTABLISHED 1823.

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE
AT
MASONIC BUILDING,
13TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.

Signor JOSEPH BORRA, its only representative in America, having already proved in Brooklyn and other cities the great superiority of Cheve's system to every other, has the pleasure to announce that his classes, now forming will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 15, at the above place; where (also at Schubert's music-store, No. 820 Broadway,) subscription lists may be seen and circulars obtained. Signor Borra will be personally present every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. to answer calls.

All who wish to acquire for the least outlay of money in one year a thorough musical education, so as to sing the most difficult music at sight, are invited to enter their names at once.

Terms, $25 per quarter of twenty lessons. Payment in advance.

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Rev. J. C. Rockwell, D. D., No. 396 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
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F. M. Gottschalk, and many others.
See circular.

THE NEW GOLD MEDAL PIANO.
LINDEMAN & SONS'
CELEBRATED AND UNEQUALED
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
The
FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
FOR
NOVELTY, SUPERIORITY AND EXCELLENCE.

Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.

Send for our new Gold Medal Circular.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO fortes at great bargains, at the Arion Piano Forte and Parlor Organ Warerooms, No. 420 Broome-st. Repairing and tuning attended to.

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A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA, and thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Consulting and Operating Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

Meeting at the Cooper Institute Last Night.

The Monroe Doctrine and Its Enforcement.

Speeches of Messrs. Bryant, Tomlinson, and Cox.

Letters from Distinguished Individuals.

Quite a large meeting, all things considered, was held, last night, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the avowed purpose of reaffirming the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine and of expressing a sympathy with the feebler and struggling Republics of the continent. The hall was appropriately decorated with bunting and transparencies. On a strip of cloth, stretched across the front of the platform, were the words, "Heroic Santo Domingos, Chili, Peru, Mexico. If they have not conquered, they will conquer." And on a draped transparency, the words, "HENRY WINTER DAVIS. His spirit lives with us to-night."

At 8 o'clock, Mr. SQUIER, accompanied by W. C. BRYANT, PETER COOPER, EDW. E. DUNBAR, Hon. Mr. PASTON and others, entered the hall, and were greeted with cheers.

Mr. SQUIER called the meeting to order, read the call and nominated Mr. BRYANT as President, with Messrs. Webb, Garrison, Jerome, Beekman, Cooper, Tieman, Leavitt, Walker, Greeley, Dunbar, Rosecrans, Paston, &c., as Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Bell Wheeler and Anthon as Secretaries.

President.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Vice-Presidents.

WM. H. WEBB,	MANTON MARBLE,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,	HON. HORACE GREELEY,
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HON. JAMES W. BEEKMAN,	EDWARD E. DUNBAR,
PETER COOPER,	Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS,
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Secretaries.

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Col. J. W. WATSON,	JAMES L. ANTHONY,

JOSEPH BELL.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I cannot better state the purpose for which we have come together than it has been stated in the call and in the observations made by the gentleman of the committtee who has just addressed you. We are here, as he very truly said, not for the purpose of creating public opinion, but of giving it a free, a full and enthusiastic expression. We have come here to assure the government of our support in resisting such audacious attempts as we have lately seen to interfere in the politics of Mexico. [Applause.] It is with deep sorrow, my friends, that I find myself unable to introduce to you this evening one whom we expected to make the principal address here, Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland. He was engaged to be present, but death interposed between him and the fulfillment of the engagement, and that eloquent voice, to which you would have listened with so much pleasure, that voice which always spoke from a full mind, and which uttered the dictates of a sincere, manly, generous and fearless heart, is silent forever. To WINTER DAVIS, more than to any other man in Maryland, that State owes it that she chose the better part and remained among the States that were faithful to the Union. [Applause.] If he had lived he would have added to the obligations to him under which his country now rests, by maintaining and vindicating with all his eloquence and all the enthusiasm of his noble nature the cause which has called us together to-night.

Mr. BRYANT then announced that it was the intention of the committee, after the reading of the resolutions and letters to adjourn the meeting to some other evening, when the attendance of prominent men, now detained by business in Washington, could be secured.

Mr. SQUIER then read the following letters:

FROM HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, LATE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1865.

To the Committee for the "Monroe Doctrine" Meeting, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that my professional engagements prevent me from accepting your invitation to participate in your meeting. The recent concerted aggressions of European Powers on the free States of this continent, culminating in the outrage of Spain upon Chili, demand an outspoken expression of American feeling. The President in his recent Message has declared, in the calm and dispassionate tone becoming the gravity of the occasion and the dignity of his place, that these wrongs must cease. Our people should now meet and manifest their purpose to sustain him in upholding Republicanism in America. I rejoice that the people of New-York intend to respond so promptly.

The late rebellion was the work of these European Powers. By their money and intrigue it was inaugurated. They fomented, encouraged and recognized it with a view to suppress the growth of republicanism in Europe, and to resume their sway over this continent. We should, in my opinion, have sooner crushed the rebellion if we had boldly, from the first, confronted the instigators of it, and afforded the lovers of freedom in Europe an opportunity to help us, by striking at our enemies there. Shall we take longer counsel of an unreasoning dread of these Powers, and continue to tolerate their aggressions, which have cost us so dearly; or shall we imitate the wiser boldness of our fathers, whose manly courage saved our country and our sister republics from such wrongs, even whilst we were comparatively a feeble Power? Are these European tyrants so strong in the affections of their own people or in material resources that we must bow before them, and speak with bated breath of the right of the American people to be exempt from European conquest? Far from it. It is because we have sapped the foundations of their thrones in the hearts of their people that they have conspired against us; and they have conspired only because they dared not offend their own people by striking us openly.

The people of France are still loyal to the traditions which allied them in feeling and in arms with our own people in the last century. They are as indignant almost as our own people at the blow thrust at us through Mexico by their Emperor. It is not the waste of their means or of their blood which makes the Mexican enterprise so odious to the people of France; it is the proof it affords that the third Napoleon is false to the policy and to the friends of that Napoleon whose name was his passport to the throne, and that he is doing the work of the allied despots who dethroned the great Napoleon, in seeking to destroy free government in America which the founder of his dynasty aided in building up and strengthening as a bulwark of the freedom and power of France. No genuine Bonapartist can think the honor of France committed to the maintainence of a Hapsburg on an American throne. On the contrary, they feel dishonored by the attempt, and by the cruel and unjust war waged by the Emperor upon a distant and unoffending people to consummate it; and we shall but respond to the liberal and enlightened feeling of the French nation by remonstrating against it, and even by a resort to force, if that shall be necessary, to check the Emperor in his mad career in Mexico. The historian of the Empire assured them, from his place in the French Assembly, that we would do this when we had suppressed the Southern rebellion; and the liberals of France will rejoice, as we do, that the first Message of the President, after that event, makes it certain that they will not be disappointed.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

FROM SENATOR NESMITH, OF OREGON.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1865.

Hon. E. G. Squier, Chairman, etc.:

SIR: I have received the communication of your committee of the 20th inst., inclosing a call for a meeting at the Cooper Institute, New-York, on the 6th proximo, having in view the public expression of sentiments upon the subject of "Foreign interference in the domestic affairs of this continent." In reply thereto, I regret to say that public duties in this city will prevent my compliance with the invitation, with which you have honored me, to be personally present.

I have much gratification, however, in saying to you that the purport of your meeting has my earnest sympathy and support. I can see no objection to the public agitation of a subject that has become, by recent events, so deeply interesting to the people and government of our country; and, on the contrary, I believe in the abundant cause and the appropriate occasion for announcing our opposition to any assaults upon, or interference with, the integrity of Republican institutions on this side of the Atlantic.

I have always been impressed with the correctness and propriety of the political theory enunciated in the annual message of the President of the United States on the 2d of December, 1823, in allusion to this subject; and I am convinced that what was then uttered by President MONROE as pregnant with consequences, near and remote, to affect the interests of our country, has increased force in its application now. The eventful history of our country for the past four years should certainly give claim to a recognition, from the nations of the earth, of ability to preserve our institutions; and the success and prosperity in every civilized attribute of great nationality that has marked our onward course since the foundation of our government, surely entitles us to national pride and the right of rank in the class of great nations. After the overthrow of Bonaparte, the four great monarchies of Europe (and, I believe, in the early stages, England, too, favored the alliance) formed what was known as the "Holy Alliance," whose object was to extend their principles, and oppress and put down popular institutions. Have we any less claim as a great nation, and interested in the promulgation of our theory of Government, to strengthen, aid and support our sister Republics near us? Does not our own interest, perhaps safety, demand positive hostility to any attempt to break down free government near us?

I regard the attacks of Spain upon the South American States as futile and unimportant. From the time of that nation's first attempt to reclaim her American possessions to the present, every effort in that direction has been a failure. The hostility of Spain alone to either Peru or Chili can, in my judgment, never be very formidable.

It is the other nation mentioned in your communication whose present condition invites my warmest sympathies, and excites my indignation at what I have always regarded as an outrage upon her people, and a covert attack upon our government. No reasonable claim ever existed to warrant the seizure of the Mexican Republic by the Emperor of the French. No just cause for war demanded the invasion of her soil. None of the rights of property gave the semblance of a title to the possession of that country. Mexico, disturbed by internal dissensions, and weak, was seized upon through the promptings of avarice and by the strong arm of power; and a ruler and a form of government, repugnant to the very large proportion of her inhabitants, was forced upon the country. An empire was created, by force of arms, with a people eminently republican in their notions of government. An Emperor was placed over them who was, in every sense, a foreigner, without the most remote claim, by either association, language or consanguinity, to be their monarch.

While the energies of our own government were directed to the suppression of the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, the Emperor of the French stole into Mexico, in a clandestine manner, and usurped the government. He selected the only period of time when he would have dared to perpetrate an outrage from which resulted great aid and assistance to those intent upon the destruction of Republican government in our own country, and practically became their ally. We have, happily, subdued the rebels at home; and the troops who consummated that result should not have been disbanded until the colaborer in that rebellion and his mercenaries were driven from the soil of our sister Republic.

In conclusion, I have to state that I am earnestly in favor of our government reasserting the Monroe Doctrine; and, if need be, vindicating it at the mouth of the cannon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. NESMITH, of Oregon.

FROM HON. JOHN CONNESS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, Dec. 12, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your note inviting me to attend a meeting to be held in New-York, for the purpose of giving expression to American opinion on the subject of the "Monroe Doctrine," is just received.

It will not be in my power to be present on the occasion; but I can assure you fully of my concurrence in the movement.

No more opportune time could be selected for a protest of the American people against the interference of European monarchists with republican institutions on this continent, than the present.

The constant menace of the baser tyrannies of the old world during the recent rebellion will remain fresh in the memories of our people for many a day. The advantage taken by the Emperor of France of our direst troubles and needs in the invasion of Mexico, and the attempt of that usurper and traitor to liberty to establish an Empire there by force of arms, has no parallel in history. Undertaken by him upon the double pretence of a defence of French interests, and in behalf of "order," he has become the author of wrong and disorder, which must continue until he shall withdraw his hirelings and pretenders to the place whence they came.

Spain, following the bad example, has assaulted the Republic of Peru, and exacted terms which the people of that noble country have contemptuously rejected. Upon the most shallow and baseless excuses and allegations, Spain has followed up her attack upon Peru by an assault upon the independence of Chili, which republic was menaced by war, or presented the alternative of degradation. To the everlasting credit of that gallant, free and peaceful people, the gauge of war has been accepted, and now it is for a just world, but particularly for the American people, to decide whether these constant interferences and assaults on republican institutions and the public peace shall continue. For one, I am in favor of plain language to European Powers. We are for peace and good will upon earth. We do not claim the right of forcible propagation of our political principles; but we believe in them and in the advantage to mankind of their extension.

You shall not suppress them by force. You have not been appointed by the world as masters, neither as pacificators according to your practice. We speak in our own behalf and in behalf of the independence of nations and peoples.

Let this be our diplomacy, not diluted until dissolved, and my opinion is that we will soon enter upon an era in which the practice of each nation of the world will be to mind their own business.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN CONNESS.

To Hon. E. G. SQUIER, Chairman, &c.

FROM HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN, OF INDIANA.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind invitation finds my time so engrossed that I am unable to prepare anything worth giving to the public at your meeting next Saturday.

I take a deep interest, however, in the subject. It is not now a theory of which we may safely put off the solution for years. It knocks at the door. It involves the fate of our nearest neighbor.

I do not regard the twenty-year-long dissensions of Mexico as the mere result of individual ambitions, or as the national brawls of a people incapable of self-government. I see in these the great struggle through which all nations must pass—the contest between privilege and oppression on the one hand, and liberal principles and institutions on the other. They had their incubus as well as we. Ours was slavery; theirs the overshadowing temporal power of a church which held in fee one-fourth—some estimate one-third—of all lands and houses in the republic.

Like us, they brought their contest of long years to a successful termination. Like us, they might look forward, as the reward of victory, to a prosperous and peaceful future.

Their hopes were blasted by foreign interference. The excuse was that they must be governed by others since they could not govern themselves. But despotism is not the remedy for internal commotions; least of all, despotism in America under European protection.

National peace is, of all national blessings, the greatest. Therefore it behooves us to avoid not only the immediate but the more remote causes of war. I do not believe that we can maintain permanent peace with a European despotism next door to us; but neither do I think that war will ensue, in this case, if resolution, with good temper, mark our policy now.

We must be bold in the present, if we would avoid war in the future. The "Monroe Doctrine," temperately asserted, is peace.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
ROBERT DALE OWEN.

To the Hon. E. GEORGE SQUIER and others, Committee.

FROM HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF THE U. S.
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your note inviting me to address a meeting at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, called to indicate the popular sentiment on the subject of the "Monroe Doctrine," has been received, and my thanks are returned for the complimentary remembrance.

There is, perhaps, no question of national policy, either foreign or domestic, upon which the American people of all sections and parties are so firmly united and so resolutely determined, as upon that of resistance to the encroachments of monarchy upon this continent. In short, so often and so unanimously has this sentiment been asserted and repeated that the world knows it by heart.

The world knows, too, that it is one of the most cherished principles of republican institutions; that it is deemed essential to their safety and exemption from the conflicts which are wont to spring up and flourish in the pestilent atmosphere of monarchy; and the world *should* know, that it is the last point to be yielded to force or be circumvented by fraud.

Entertaining, as I do to their fullest extent, these convictions, I am aware that the subject is at this time somewhat interwoven with our foreign relations, always a delicate subject, and especially so at this time, when we are surrounded by jealousies and irritations; and having full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, his Cabinet and Congress in the premises, I have deemed it proper, in view of an official relation with the Federal Government, not to mingle in popular demonstrations upon the subject at this time, lest such action might be misconstrued or misunderstood to the prejudice of others.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
D. S. DICKINSON,

Hon. E. GEO. SQUIER and others, Committee.

FROM HON. R. T. VAN HORN, OF MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have delayed an answer to your invitation to attend the meeting on the 6th with the hope that it would be possible to be present, but I am compelled to forego that pleasure.

Let me say a word. The air is full of strange rumors, which are well calculated to alarm every patriotic American. We must appeal to the people at once, and arouse the country to the danger.

If a monarchy be established in Mexico, we shall be untrue to our duty, and will receive the execrations of the lovers of Freedom throughout the world.

The talk that NAPOLEON will withdraw his troops, if let alone, may be true; but they will be withdrawn when the liberties of the Mexican people shall have been trampled under his feet.

There is but one way to secure their withdrawal—and that is, the open, manly one, of a notice to quit, backed by a demonstration on the frontier to enforce it if declined.

The great West is ready—it is a unit, and will not be silenced.

Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Colorado will drive out the foreign troops, without a man being taken from other States.

All they are waiting for is the word, and they will answer for the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. T. VAN HORN.

Messrs. E. GEO. SQUIER, E. L. VIELE, CHARLES D. POSTON, A. H. DUGANNE, J. A. WHEELOCK, Committee.

FROM HON. J. BAKER, OF ILLINOIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1865.

Hon. E. G. Squier and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: My duties here as a member of Congress will preclude my attending the meeting on the 8th of next month, to which you invite me. I will add, however, a few words on the particular subject which you have in hand.

The present French Emperor has somewhere said, in substance, that one of the Napoleonic ideas is, to keep step with the movement of one's age; and that if a man fails to do this, by standing still or going backwards, he is apt to get run over—a first-rate idea, by the way—but the Mexican scheme of the Emperor is a flat violation of it. The idea will prove itself true in this as in hundreds of other instances; the scheme will fail. The movement of the age is progressive, not retrograde, or even stationary. The tendency is to larger liberty, in fact, in form, and among *all men*, and will not allow the founding of a throne, at the point of foreign bayonets, upon the ruins of an American republic. The idea of being flanked by such a monarchy upon our southwestern border, presided over by an off-shoot of the House of Hapsburg, is perfectly preposterous, and not for a moment to be entertained by any friend of liberty in America or Europe. The thing is morally, politically, historically impossible, and never would have entered the head of LOUIS NAPOLEON, had he not been entrapped, by his want of sympathy with freedom, into the shallow supposition that this country was going to be done for by the rebellion. In my judgment this republic should stand for liberty on this continent, and firmly protest against any further foreign coercion of the political system of Mexico.

Yours, very respectfully, J. BAKER.

FROM HON. CHARLES SITGREAVES, OF NEW-JERSEY.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Dec. 27, 1865.

Hon. E. G. Squier and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I regret that previous engagements will prevent my attendance at the meeting to be held in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, in New-York, on the evening of Jan. 6, for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of the people on the subject of the Monroe Doctrine.

Although "absent in body I will be present with you in spirit." This Continent must be, in all its length and breadth, the home of constitutional freedom and the asylum of the oppressed of every land, which it never can be with an empire on its borders.

Our people must never add to the oceans of human blood which have been shed and mountains of treasure that have been expended to "maintain the balance of power," which they must do if "foreign, and especially monarchical interference, is permitted in the domestic and international affairs of this continent." You say truly that the time is appropriate for an expression of opinion on this subject. It is indeed appropriate, not only for the reiteration, but for the maintenance and enforcement of "the Monroe Doctrine." The stability of the Union, the future tranquility of the nation, the extension of republican principles and the rights of man, alike demand it. Now is the proper time. The opportunity now lost can never be regained, without destroying the peace of the world. An earnest declaration by Congress and the President now, I think, would be sufficient; but if not, then a million of brave men, disciplined in the march, the camp, and the battles of a four years' sanguinary war, will, under God, settle the question of despots forever. Very truly, yours,

CHAS. SITGREAVES, of New-Jersey.

FROM MAJ.-GEN. J. A. GARFIELD, M. C., FROM OHIO.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 26, 1865.

Hon. E. Geo. Squier:

DEAR SIR: Yours inviting me to address a meeting at the Cooper Institute, on the application of the Monroe Doctrine to our relations with Mexico, Peru and Chili is received. I regret that my duties here will not allow me to accept your invitation. I should be glad to coöperate with you in an effort to inform the citizens of my country by what means and for what ends the monarchies of Europe have been, and are still, endeavoring to trample out republican liberty in the New-World. I trust you will call the attention of the assembly, that will meet on Saturday evening, to the fact that MAXIMILIAN, the French agent in Mexico, by a decree of Sept. 5, 1865, reëstablished slavery, with a view to encouraging emigration from our rebel States; thus affording another proof that the French usurpation in Mexico was in reality a part of the rebellion, for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the institution of slavery.

I believe that a firm and decided course on our part will, without war, secure the removal of the French usurpation. That the usurpation will cease, and the pretensions of MAXIMILIAN and NAPOLEON in Mexico will be relinquished, I have no doubt.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.

FROM HON. B. F. WADE, U. S. SENATOR FROM OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

Hon. E. G. Squier:

SIR: I have just received your note inviting me to attend a meeting to be held in the City of New-York, on Saturday evening next, "for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of the people of New-York on the subject of foreign, and especially monarchical, interference in the domestic and international affairs of this continent." I regret that I shall not be able to be present at your meeting, but you may be assured that I am heartily in sympathy with the declared object thereof, and intend to make my sentiments known in Congress at an early period of the present session.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,
B. F. WADE.

FROM MAJ.-GEN. SICKLES.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

(Extract.)

I regret that my duties here, and the reserve imposed upon me by the regulations of the military service, prevent my participation in a public demonstration, having for its noble object the expression of the sympathy of the people of this country with Chili in her struggle with Spain, and of the unfaltering adhesion of the United States to the Monroe doctrine. But my coöperation will not be missed, for our people are unanimous and immovable in their sentiments of attachment for our republican sisters of the American Continent; and although we are weary of war, European powers will not be wise in assuming that we lack either the means or the inclination to repel aggression.

DANIEL E. SICKLES.

FROM HON. JOHN A. KASSON, OF IOWA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON,
Dec. 21. 1865.

Hon. E. G. Squier and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 20th instant, announcing a meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 6th proximo, to give expression to the public sentiment on the question of European interference with American Republican institutions, and requesting my attendance, is received.

It will afford me sincere gratification to be present, if it shall be possible. The occasion has come for the Great Republic to acknowledge its assertion of the "Monroe Doctrine" to have been an empty phrase, or a pregnant principle of Republican, national and continental safety, to be enforced with the whole combined power of American Republics if required.

Let our counsels be prudent, as our preparation should be complete. Let the reaction from Europe, treacherously begun in the hour of our distress, itself have reasonable time to react in view of the increased solidity of the United States at the close of our war.

Then, if justice, honor and respect for American principles do not retract the interference already initiated by Europe, let the blows fall, in the name of God and Liberty, until the interfering flags shall have been swept from the two oceans that embrace our continent.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KASSON.

FROM HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—It will be impossible for me to be present at your meeting in New-York on the 6th of January; but, while trusting that our country may not become involved in hostilities with any foreign nation, if they can be honorably averted, I have no hesitation in expressing my warmest sympathies with the struggling and unconquered Liberals of Mexico, and my faith that both President and Congress will so act and speak, that the whole world will understand and appreciate the deep interest we feel in the permanency, the tranquilization, and the consequent prosperity of our neighboring Republic.

Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FROM HON. HAMILTON WARD, OF NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1865.

To Hon. E. Geo. Squier, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of yours of the 20th, inviting me to attend a meeting at Cooper Institute, New-York City, on the evening of Jan. 6, in vindication of the "Monroe Doctrine."

Circumstances will not permit my attending, as it would give me great pleasure to do. I hope there will be a grand outpouring of the people on that occasion. Give the "Nephew of his Uncle" to understand that as the great NAPOLEON at last found his Waterloo, he too may find his in the Halls of the Montezumas.

The French ruler took advantage of our supposed weakness, and planted upon this continent, over our unwilling people, a monarchy, in bold defiance of our well-known and cherished national policy and traditions. However much we might desire peace with our old friend across the water, this act of France places us in the position either to fight it out, if needs be, and vindicate our policy, or tamely submit to a great national insult and wrong. The people are of but one opinion, that the national honor must be maintained. Let them speak out.

Respectfully yours, HAMILTON WARD.

FROM HON. R. W. CLARKE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 21, 1865.

Hon. E. Geo. Squier, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: I have received your notice of a call for a meeting to be held Jan. 6, 1866, at the great hall of the Cooper Institute, New-York, *"for the vindication of the Monroe Doctrine."* My arrangements will not permit of my attending your meeting; but be assured, that if called upon to act officially upon that question, I shall be with you most heartily.

Respectfully,
R. W. CLARKE.

FROM HON. HORACE MAYNARD, OF TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to be present at a meeting in the Cooper Institute, on the 6th of January next, finds me on the eve of returning to Tennessee. The object of the meeting, to give expression to the general, nay, universal public sentiment, popularly known as the "Monroe Doctrine," meets my unqualified approval. Let the sentiment find expression on every convenient occasion, and through every practicable medium.

It has been assailed on both continents of the Western hemisphere, and it is high time it were authoritatively asserted.

Very respectfully, HORACE MAYNARD.

Hon. E. G. SQUIER, Chairman.

FROM HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1866.

Messrs. Squier, Viele, Poston, Duganne and Wheelock, Committee, etc.:

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to be present and address a public meeting in New-York City on the 6th of January next, called for the purpose of vindicating the Monroe Doctrine has been received.

I regret that my official duties will prevent its acceptance.

I have always supported the doctrine you wish to maintain, and have so voted in Congress. I am prepared to use all constitutional means to carry it into practical force and effect, and assume any responsibility which may arise therefrom.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

FROM HON. JAMES H. LANE, U. S. SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your valued favor was duly received; and in answer, I regret to say previous engagements will prevent me from attending. This I much regret, as I am on the record as an advocate of a firm and decided policy in regard to resisting the great conspiracy of imperialism to overthrow our republican form of government on this continent. And it would give me more than usual pleasure, in such a presence as that of a New-York audience, to denounce the foreign despots who dared first to seduce part of our people from the path of duty, and then, in the midst of our national troubles, to plant their iron heel on the neck of our feeble and distressed sister Republic, Mexico. You may rely on me in every contingency in the future for peace or war.

Respectfully, J. H. LANE.

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. MUSSEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1866.

Hon. E. Geo. Squire, &c., New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I am very reluctantly compelled at this last moment to decline your invitation to attend the meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow.

I regret this the more as I am thoroughly in sympathy with what I understand to be the object of the meeting, a public declaration, to wit: of the American belief that the New World is for Republics, and that it is the duty of the United States to enunciate and maintain this belief.

Since the triumphant success of the United States in the late rebellion, republicanism is no longer an open question.

The Revolutionary War showed that a Republic could assert itself against a Monarchy and acquire independence; the war of 1812 showed that it could maintain that independence as against outsiders; the late war has shown that it can maintain it as against the turbulence and sedition of the malcontents of its own citizens aided by the moral and material sympathy of allied France and England. And to every thinker the demonstration is overwhelming that a "People's Government" is the most beneficent in Peace, the most powerful in war, and the most secure against Treason.

This success has brought its duty with it for us to perform, and it is a duty which we cannot honorably neglect or evade.

We must assert the truth we have proved, must defend it when assailed, and encourage it when of feeble growth.

"This should be our Foreign policy." Anything else misrepresents us and dishonors us. If necessary, we should maintain this belief with arms. But I do not think any nation is foolish enough to court war with us, and our request will, in nearly every case be tantamount to a command, and when we do command we shall be obeyed.

For no monarchy can afford to go to war with this Republic, demanding the recognition of republican principles—since our national success has weakened every throne and strengthened every democratic yearning of the masses, upon whom thrones are built. And though Kings and Parliaments may order war, it is the people who carry the muskets and pay the taxes, and the people of no monarchy that could engage in war with us would submit to the burdens of a war against their and our cause.

If we are true to ourselves we shall have no wars upon this account. The moral sympathy of the Government and the material aid of our citizens, united, will give to us peace, and to republicanism all the support it needs.

Believe me very truly your friend,
R. D. MUSSEY, Major-General.

Mr. SQUIER then read the following resolution:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It was early declared, with a solemnity becoming the enunciation of a great principle, by a President of the United States, whose title to immortality and the gratitude of mankind was secured by its enunciation, that the American Continents, by the free and independent positions which they had assumed and maintained, were thenceforward not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power, and that any attempt by European Powers to "extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be considered as dangerous to our peace and safety;" and *Whereas*, it was equally declared that any interposition by any European Power, for the purpose of oppressing the Republics of America, whose independence the United States had, with great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, or for the purpose of, in any way, controlling their destinies, would be viewed as the manifestations of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States; and *Whereas*, in open contempt of the principles thus early laid down, France has interfered to oppress our sister Republic of Mexico, and to control its destiny against the choice of its people; and *Whereas*, Spain has interfered to extend her system over Hayti, and is now interfering to oppress the Republics of Chili and Peru: therefore,

Resolved, That the United States is bound, by her traditions, by every consideration of honor and dignity, by her plighted faith to the Republics of America, for the sake of her safety, peace, prosperity and renown, to vindicate the great principles enunciated by MONROE, in all parts of this continent, and to establish, if necessary, by force of arms, that America belongs to Americans, and is consecrated to republican institutions.

Resolved, That by the promulgation of the "Monroe Doctrine," and its constant indorsement, we have assumed a responsibility toward our sister republics, and an obligation to defend and protect them which it would be cowardly and dishonorable to neglect or repudiate.

Resolved, That we deplore with heartfelt sorrow the sudden death of that accomplished statesman and noble and eloquent champion of republican freedom and human progress, Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, who had engaged to speak to us to-night; and we here reassert the language and sentiments of the resolution carried by him unanimously through the House of Representatives, in the Winter of 1864: "The United States are unwilling by their silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico, and that they therefore think fit to declare that it does not accord with the policy of the United States to acknowledge any monarchial government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America under the auspices of any European Power."

REMARKS OF MR. TOMLINSON.

Mr. TOMLINSON, after alluding briefly to the death of Mr. DAVIS, traced the progress of Republicanism from the West to the East, and showed in terms of bitterness the conduct of Europe and the continent toward the United States during her recent struggle. I regret, said he, that the grave has taken one who could enlighten you on these matters, but I am glad that the first meeting in the advancement of this great cause is held in this metropolis. History shows us that on all great questions great men are timid. Cabinet ministers and high officials wait till the common people speak, and then are ever glad to ride them. It's the picket who first meets the shock of battle, and it may be a proud hour for you, that you are here in the first of this movement when few distinguished men are present to address you. I want to say a few words on international law. There is no such thing as international law, because there is no arbiter of law. The conscience of the people is the arbiter. Who was it that expressed the international law when the Collossus of the East Russia stretched its hand to take the sick man Turkey from his bed? The express messengers were CAMPBELL and PELLISSIER, and our express messengers to MAXIMILIAN will be MCCLELLAN, GRANT and SHERMAN. [Applause.] Now we hear that our Secretary of State has gone on a voyage to the South, and probably will say to MAXIMILIAN the thousand things that would not look well on paper, for diplomacy, you know, is not always that which can be put on record. It won't do for us to permit the planting of any more monarchies on our shores. There are monarchists enough among us now who despise our institutions, and would gladly hail any attempt to institute such a government here. In regard to the Fenian question, I will not discuss its propriety or impulses: the latter are right. But if I could say anything to Great Britain, I should say beware, beware. If you encourage France to establish a monarchy in Mexico, the green flag of Ireland shall float above the Irish shore. [Applause. A voice—"Oh, nonsinse."]

Mr. SQUIER then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republic of Chili, by her dignity, firmness, and courage, as well as by her moderation and the justice of her cause, in her contest with Spain, provoked by an attack as groundless as mercenary, deserves the respect and sympathy of all free countries, and especially of the United States, with which she is identified by community of institutions and by every consideration of interest, and whose gratitude she merits as a warm and devoted friend of the American Union in the hour of its greatest peril.

Resolved, That we admire the spirit and enterprise of the little navy of Chili, and rejoice in the brilliant success which has crowned its endeavors in its contest with the arrogant flotilla of Spain.

Resolved, That the glorious example of Santo Domingo and the final triumph of the heroism and patience of her sons, should sustain and encourage the American republics in their struggles against foreign aggression.

SPEECH OF SENOR MACKENNA.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: I offer you my sincere thanks for the manner in which the resolution presented in behalf of my native land has been received. Your noble sympathy, your kind applause, show to me that you understand aright the cause of my country in her struggle with Spain, and I hope you will carry out that resolution practically, as an act of justice to a sister country who knows how to fight for her liberty and her honor. (Applause.) You will permit me to address you as one not holding any official position, because I am here not officially, but as a member of the great brotherhood of men—as a friend of liberty and Republican Democracy; and as such I tell you that in the distant and noble land where I was born we learn in the laps of our mothers to pronounce with deepest reverence the name of the great Father of your institutions, GEORGE WASHINGTON, and the name of that second redeemer of the world, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Great cheering.] Your country is very great and powerful; but I tell you that there is another America, your sister, less powerful than you, not so happy as you are, but as worthy of your respect and esteem as any portion of the great community of nations. That sister you have forgotten and forsaken; but I trust that you will not continue to do so much longer. You are all aware that the crimes and machinations of the monarchs and statesmen of Europe have been the chief cause of the troubles that have shaken the republics of the South for more than half a century. Every race of men have to pay for the original sin of their fathers. Out of the seed which your fathers planted sprang your rebellion. So we in South America have had our troubles. We have striven for fifty years to establish liberty and republicanism there against the designs and machinations of European monarchs. You were educated in liberty by your fathers; but our teachers—who were they? None but our haughty conquerors, who taught us to cut each others throats and to glorify the swords of CORTEZ and PIZARRO. That, gentlemen, is the flag of Chili. [Applause.] The same flag that was borne a short time ago on the small craft which compelled the proud Spaniards to strike his colors. [Great Cheering.] Remember, too, gentlemen, that while you in your early struggle were aided by France, we, men of Chili, won our independence without foreign aid. We have a Monroe Doctrine of our own in South America—a Monroe Doctrine supported not by orators in public halls nor by articles in newspapers, but enforced at the point of the sword. [Applause.] It baffled the schemes of WALKER, the fillibuster, and on more than one occasion has baffled the European monarchs in their aggressive designs. We understand the Monroe Doctrine to mean not invasion, but protection—to mean simply this: that the Kings and Emperors of Europe will not be permitted to interfere with republican institutions on this continent.

Señor MCKENNA concluded his address amid a perfect storm of applause.

Mr. SQUIER then read the following resolution:

Resolved, That in ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, we recognize a statesman and patriot, a noble illustration of the fostering influence of republican institutions, a man of the people, deeply sympathizing with oppressed humanity at home and abroad, and who will with firmness, prudence and dignity, and in case of ultimate resort with all of his energies as a man and as President, dedicate himself to the vindication of those great national principles enunciated by our fathers as essential to our peace and safety, and among which the "Monroe Doctrine" is one of the most vital, and at this moment of first and practical importance.

SPEECH OF S. S. COX.

Mr. S. S. COX was then introduced, and spoke long and tenderly of Mr. WINTER DAVIS, with whom he served in the last Congress. The Monroe Doctrine has never yet been backed by the force of this great Republic; sooner or later the force of this people will be evoked in the enunciation of the doctrine. We should not forget that the people of all these little republics are waiting anxiously for our movement. I trust the first thing to be done after Mr. SEWARD is convinced he cannot write MAXIMILIAN out of Mexico will be the convocation of another Congress of Republics at Panama—including the Republic of Cuba, and that there the great nations of Europe may receive a lesson. Our unfortunate troubles came North and South, and Europe crept in and sneaked in in a triple alliance and backed up this Archduke of the hated house of Hapsburg, tyrants of a hundred years. This thing will all be settled in time. I know that if we had taken decided steps in time this trouble would have been settled ere this. Had we taken the advice of Ministers MCLANE and CORWIN, the troubles would not have happened. Now, thank God, our own troubles are ended. Thirty millions of people reunited, as I trust and believe we are united, can do a great deal. We can put an army of a million of men into the field, and know how to use them when there. [Applause.] But I rose simply to say a few words about my friend and colaborer, DAVIS, who cannot, as he hoped, be with you here to-night, and heartily sharing with you the appreciation of his noble nature, I thank you for your kind and patient attention, and retire.

The meeting was then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

Mr. THOMAS L. RAYMOND, the paying Teller of the North River Bank, of this city, charged SAMUEL H. BOLLES with having committed forgery, and the accused was arrested by Officer REILLY, of the Sixteenth Precinct. The statement of the complainant was, that on the Ninth of September last the prisoner came into the bank and presented a check purporting to be drawn by J. SHAFFER, a gentleman residing at No. 73 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, for the sum of $517, and payable to L. PHELPS or bearer. Believing the check to be genuine, Mr. RAYMOND paid the amount of its face. Subsequently it was learned that Mr. SHAFFER had not signed any such check, and pronounced the signature a forgery. No defence being set up, the prisoner was committed to stand his trial in default of $2,000 bail. He is 23 years of age, a native of Connecticut, and resides in Hartford in that State.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

MICHAEL MADDOX, aged 23 years, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 63 Cherry-street, was arrested by Officer MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $79 50, in legal tender notes and fractional currency, the property of Mr. WM. PYNE, who does business at No. 103½ Cherry-street. The complainant stated that he laid his pocket-book on the counter and was about to pay MADDOX some money, when he was called away to another part of the store, leaving his pocket-book on the counter in front of the prisoner. It is charged that while the proprietor was absent MADDOX took the money out of the wallet, and threw the latter away as he left the premises. JANE KELLY, who was in the store at the time, testified to having witnessed the occurrence. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Return of the Arago.

The steamship *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, arrived at midnight of Friday from Havre, via Falmouth, England. Capt. GADSDEN reports a succession of extraordinarily severe gales during the passage, surpassing in violence almost everything he had before experienced. Throughout these gales the *Arago* behaved splendidly, coming into port without the loss of a man or any material, and making faster time than most vessels which left Europe on the same day. This voyage completes the *Arago's* first round trip since she has resumed her place on the old Havre route, and—judging from the liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon her, and the hearty reception with which she was greeted at Havre by the French people, who displayed flags and thronged the docks to welcome her—the prospect of a permanent reëstablishment of an American line to Havre is very flattering. The owners of the *Arago*—the New-York and Havre Steamship Company—are now endeavoring to form a fortnightly line, and, with this object in view, are negotiating for the purchase of the steamships *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, the old favorites of the Collins Company.

A Card.

ON BOARD STEAMER MISSOURI,
Saturday, Jan. 6, 1866.

The undersigned, passengers on this vessel from New-Orleans to New-York, offer to Capt. SHERMAN and his officers thanks, for attention received during this trip, and desire to express their satisfaction with the general management of the vessel under adverse circumstances of head winds, rough weather, and bad coal. The vessel is a fine sea boat, and we wish her good luck on this new line. Signed, D. Bright, Lucius Clark, Capt. S. S. Baker, Walter A. Derritt, Samuel C. Pearce, M. K. Murphy, William Seaton, L. B. Nichols, C. A. Hanley, E. V. Harding, Capt. James Golden, John W. Kendrick, Charles W. Turner, John Vice, Edward Fluget, J. Burchard, Capt. John H. Hinds, James Reily, Lieut. Bailey, Charles Bonner, and others.

LAW REPORTS.

The Musicians' Strike—Action Against the Proprietor of the Winter Garden Theatre—The Value of Services.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 6.

Before Judge Kevelin.

Otis vs. *Stuart*.—This case, which arises out of the recent strike of the musicians, was heard yesterday at the Second Judicial District Court, before Judge KEVELIN. The plaintiff Otis claimed $14, being one week's salary, from the defendant, the manager of the Winter Garden Theatre, being the salary for the week on which musician's strike took place. On his examination by Mr. Cozzens, the plaintiff stated that he was engaged as a drummer in the orchestra by Mr. Robert Stoepel at a salary of $14 a week, being the price fixed by the Musicians' Union; that he had played down to Oct. 20, and had received his salary down to the last week; he had since demanded that, but had been informed by Mr. Stoepel that it would not be paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunphy—The reason Mr. Stoepel had stated for non-payment was, that he had broken his engagement; he did not consider himself engaged otherwise than by the week; nothing was said to him of the season; did not know Mr. Stuart; had never made any engagement with him; had always received his pay from Mr. Stoepel; had never been paid either by Mr. Stuart or his Treasurer.

Mr. Myers examined—He stated he was a violin-player in the orchestra; had known Mr. Stoepel to discharge persons from the orchestra during the season; had the honor of being once introduced to Mr. Stuart, but it was on a literary matter unconnected with business; had always been paid by Mr. Stoepel; never received payment from Mr. Stuart or his Treasurer.

Mr. Stuart examined—He had known Mr. Stoepel for many years; he was the leader of his orchestra; had made an engagement with him to furnish an orchestra and to direct it, for $271 a week; he had every confidence in Mr. Stoepel; he made the engagement with him only; knew nothing of the plaintiff in this case; he had never seen him to his knowledge; had never exercised the right of engaging or discharging members of the orchestra; that belonged solely to Mr. Stoepel; had not received any notice from the orchestra of their intention to leave, but he had from the Secretary of the Musical Union; the night before the orchestra left, he spoke to Mr. Stoepel, and he told him they would not leave that night, but that they would go soon, if they did not receive the increased salary; told Mr. Stoepel, when they left, that he looked to him alone, and though he had a great personal regard for him, he would hold him responsible for the breach of contract in being left without an orchestra; the engagement was for the season; the season, as defined by Mr. Wallack, was from thirty-six to forty weeks.

Mr. Robert Stoepel examined—He had engaged the plaintiff to play the drum for fourteen dollars a week in the orchestra; had engaged him for the season; he had distinctly told him so; the engagements were made by him, and he discharged also, but only where just cause existed; he had once discharged the plaintiff for continued impertinence; he had agreed to provide Mr. Stuart with an orchestra for $271 a week; he considered that he engaged the musicians for Mr. Stuart; had receipted always for the full amount himself; Mr. Stuart was responsible to him.

Mr. Baum, clarionet-player in the former orchestra, testified that he considered himself engaged by the week, and not for the season; he had not heard anything of season.

Mr. Stoepel, recalled, testified that before the close of last season he had distinctly engaged the last witness for this season, and that his statement was untrue in that respect.

Mr. Stuart then read a resolution of the Musical Union of July, in which they fully admit that their contracts are for the season, and allege their fidelity in keeping them as such as a guarantee for the future.

After the testimony was all in, Mr. Dunphy, counsel for the defendant, made a motion to the court for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground:

First—That it appeared by the evidence that the manager made an agreement with Mr. Robert Stoepel to furnish his theatre with an orchestra for $271 per week; that it was he who hired the men, and that under such circumstances there was no legal liability on the part of the defendant to pay.

Second—That if Mr. Stoepel could be considered to be the agent of the defendant, the hiring was for a season, and if the plaintiff broke such engagement by refusing to play for less than $20 per week, he could not recover.

Mr. Cozzens and Mr. Merritt argued in opposition. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

An Action for Commissions for Influencing Trade—Important to Merchants and Others.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Justice Balcolm and a Jury.

Terence Roper vs. *Mitchell & Smalley*.—This action has just been tried in the Circuit. It was brought by plaintiff to recover for commissions, alleged to be due him, for influencing trade for the defendants, who were manufacturers at Westborough, Mass.

From the evidence of the plaintiff it appeared that in November, 1865, the plaintiff went up to the defendants' manufactory, and the defendant Mitchell agreed with him to allow him ten per cent. commission on all goods that he might influence in New-York, to be sent to them, to be manufactured or refinished at the defendants' factory. It appeared further that the plaintiff was the means of sending $445 worth of goods under the arrangement, the commissions on which the defendants did not dispute, but had before the trial paid him $50 therefor.

The main point in dispute, however, was whether the plaintiff was the means of influencing the sale of about $5,000 worth of goods from a firm known as Kraft & Hill, which plaintiff insisted he did influence for the benefit of the defendants.

The defendants' counsel put his clients on the stand, who denied positively the agreement sworn to by the plaintiff, except as to some goods for which the commission was admitted, viz., the $445 above mentioned.

Some twenty letters which passed between the parties were read before the jury, showing or tending to show that the plaintiff claimed some compensation for the influencing the Kraft & Hill goods, but the defendants denied the same. A letter of the plaintiff's written to the defendants, and asking for a payment of $50 on account, if so much was due him, was also introduced, and the defendant's counsel insisted that this was evidence that the plaintiff made no such claim as is set forth in this case at that time. The evidence was very contradictory. The Judge charged the jury that there were two views of this case; if the jury found in favor of one view which he stated, the defendant was entitled to recover; if in favor of the other, which is the one that a contract was made such as was claimed for on the part of the plaintiff, the verdict must be for the plaintiff. If for the plaintiff the verdict must be for $481 36; if not for plaintiff for that amount, then absolutely for the defendant.

The jury were out several hours, and finally came in with a verdict for plaintiff for $120.

Dennis McMahon for plaintiff; W. A. Dickinson for defendants.

Letters of Administration Granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 6.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Letters of Administration have been granted during the past week, on the estates of the following persons: Rose Flanagan, Robert McGee, Catharine Christie, Lawrence Brower, James Kilt, John R. Terhune, Henry Hart, Alexander Dinsmore, Thomas B. Clark, of Camptown, N. J., Fanny A. Brady, Sophia Schenckenberg, Jane McManus, Anton Kohlmeir, Daniel Desmond, Frances Vincent, Wilhelmina Hering, Michael Bryan, Herman Dannewitz, Percy A. Cole, Catharine Kissel, Samuel Smith, Frederick Kasson, Rebecca Steeneck, Theodore R. Clute, Rosina Kloss, Patrick Driscoll, Frederick Humber, Elizabeth Alexander, Maria T. Schofel, Henry Landon, Robert Reid and William C. Matthews.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to Frederick Stein, Wm. H. Albro, George B. Riggins and Frederick Sill.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

By Justice Sutherland.

Edmund Jones et al. *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; I do not think the affidavit comes up to the rule; it does not state the facts on which the claim rests. H. H. Whittingham *vs.* Thomas Lancaster; I think no order is necessary, &c.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Henry Berendes, a German, is proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 519 Eighth-avenue. The arrangements of the premises are such that the back part of the saloon can be opened and closed at pleasure. When it suits Mr. Berendes, he can convert his place into a free and easy, or he can close the partition dividing front and back, and let the rear out for a few hours for political meetings. He can also turn his saloon into a theatre, there being a stage and drop curtain. This offence of Sunday theatrical exhibitions differs slightly from that of keeping a disorderly house, and the penalty is more severe, there being a special act on the subject. It is made by law a misdemeanor to have public theatrical exhibitions on Sunday, and the offender is not only liable to be sent to the Penitentiary and fined, but he is also subject to a fine of $500 that is to be recovered by a civil suit instituted by the managers of the Juvenile Asylum. This is the first case that has come up for trial under the law, and, of course, has more than usual importance. The complainants are two policemen. No neighbors appear to have a word to say against the defendant, nor is this necessary to sustain the complaint. Policeman John McDonough said he was a member of the Metropolitan Police Department, attached to the Twentieth Precinct. On the evening of Sunday, the 24th of December, after taking a woman to the station-house, he was sent by Capt. Walling, in citizen's clothes, to see what was going on in defendant's place, and make a note of it. He was in citizen's clothes, obeyed orders, went in and passed the bar, took a seat in the auditorium, but instead of taking lager he sat there long enough to drink two glasses of soda, and see witness singing and dancing in comic costume. When the curtain rose one of the performers stepped on the stage in a long fancy night-gown reaching to the heels, buttoned behind, and wearing a very long stovepipe white hat, with an umbrella under his arm. He convulsed the listeners with a comic song. The curtain went down and rose again, and one of the performers entertained the audience with a dance. Some forty or fifty women were present witnessing the proceedings. There was no charge for admittance; visitors as they entered took their seats at the table, and whatever they called for came from the bar of defendant. The facts showed that the law was violated; that on Sunday evenings a regular free and easy was held. Defendant's counsel asked to have the case dismissed on the ground that although he was present and stood at his bar and witnessed these proceedings, and even supplied the customers with lager or wine, the back part of the premises having been sub-let to some one else to carry on theatricals, it placed the premises beyond the control of the proprietor. The court differed with counsel. They held that if the proprietor let his saloon or premises for a Sunday evening, it was his business to know that they were not to be used for improper purposes and a violation of the law. If he knew that, it was his duty to call in the police and have the law violators arrested. The defendant in this case stood and saw from his bar-room the law violated, and of course was responsible for what took place on his premises. Berendes was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

WITHOUT MONEY OR FRIENDS.

Frederick France, German, aged 19, pleaded guilty to stealing three dollars from a till. He seemed to be a very intelligent youth. His story to the interpreter of the court was, that having heard much about this country and of how foreigners got along, he was tempted to run away from home. He came here, was without money, could find nobody that would give him work because he did not speak the language; he was hungry, he could not beg, and he stole. Elizabeth Hart, the complainant, partly corroborated his tale. She said the prisoner came into the store and asked if she could give him an envelope; then he borrowed a lead pencil and asked her if she had five dollars. She said no. All she had was three dollars in the drawer. She lifted it out to show it to him, and he asked her to give him some crackers and cheese, and when she went to wait on him he snatched the money and went out of the store. On his plea of guilty, he was sent to the Penitentiary.

TEMPTED AND FELL.

William Hughes, a boy aged about 11 years, was arrested on the charge of attempting to steal 50 pennies from the till of John H. File. Prisoner was in complainant's employ as an errand-boy, and supposing that somebody was stealing from him, he thought he would tempt his boy and see if he would steal. The boy was called in the store and told to take charge of it for ten or fifteen minutes. The urchin strutted behind the counter and walked up and down, as he said, proud of his position of trust. He felt as if he were a man. He then thought he would look in the drawer and see what his boss had made. Mr. File was watching him from the outside, and as soon as he saw the hand in the drawer he jumped right in and arrested the boy. No chance was given the accused to steal. He was found guilty, but on account of his youth, the temptation thrown out, and previous good character, judgment was suspended.

WARNING TO WIFE-BEATERS.

In all cases of wife-beating, where no blame attaches to the woman, the court is inflicting very severe punishment on the man. James McAnally, a peddler, was charged with a serious assault on his wife Ann. She stated that she had to support herself, her two children and him. For a long time past he has been in the habit of deserting her, coming back and forcing himself upon her, and while with her living in drunkenness. Usually, after having eaten up her means, and before abandoning her, he would give her a terrible beating. On this occasion she was more cruelly dealt with than usual; he lifted a cleaver and tried to take her life. All she asked of the court was protection. She had a sewing-machine, and could make ten dollars a week; that was enough for her and her children. She would like, if it was possible, not to punish him, only let him stay away from her. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

A PEACEMAKER LOCKED UP.

The danger of attempting to separate two women who are bound to "fight it out on that line," was exemplified in the case of Edward Morrison, who was charged with assaulting Mary Whalen. Mary said that she lived in Greene-street; that two weeks ago last Tuesday evening Mr. Morrison struck her. She had some words with Mr. Morrison's company, when he struck her and knocked her down. Ellen Brennan, the company of Mr. Morrison, said the testimony was all false. She went to see her sister in the house where Mr. Morrison boarded, and she had some words with Miss Whalen, who cast an imputation on her character, when she told her if she repeated the language she would knock her down. Miss Whalen did throw out the slur again, and she struck her in the face; then she found the fists were not hard enough; so, getting hold of a French coffee-pot, she struck Miss Whalen with it as hard as she could in the face. As for Mr. Morrison, all he did was to try and part them; but she wouldn't let him until she had had satisfaction. The defendant was acquitted.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 6—*In Steamship City of Washington for Liverpool*—John Chittie, wife and child, New-York; Wm. A. Eastwood, Toronto, C. W.; George Barker, Hamilton, C. W.; John Thorpe, Joseph Wright, J. Thompson, Andrew Foster, wife and two children, Miss Fanny Foster and servant, Capt. Malcolmson, all of New-York; John Proctor, Hamilton, C. W.; James E. Daniels, New-York; A. Chisholm, London, C. W.; Mr. Robertson and E. Gardner of Toronto, C. W.; William R. Farrington and wife, New-York; George, James and Robert Struthers, of Hamilton, C. W.; Alexander Murray and William A. Murray, of Hamilton, C. W.; C. R. Davis, Mr. Gastreau, M. Gutman and wife, Fustino Abascal, Thomas Affleato, all of New-York; D. L. Kelly, Toronto, C. W.; H. P. Newlin, New-York; James Lorimer and James Walker, of Chicago, Ill.; James L. Hanney and child, New-York; William Bruce, Hamilton, C. W.; William A. Anderson, Cincinnati; Joseph C. Perrott, of Chicago, Ill., with others in the steerage. Specie, $70,000.

In Steamship Evening Star for New-Orleans—Thomas Mullett, Thomas N. Blake, H. J. Adams and wife, J. W. Matthews, William Matthews, H. Scott, Capt. Samuel R. Honey, J. P. Wood, Alexander M. Lowe, F. F. Wilder, Archibald Edmiston, Maj. Horace Jewett, Maj. Peter T. Swain, Mrs. R. Hunt, Mr. Petty, J. A. Funnell, Maj. S. E. Woodward, Capt. George M. Brayton, A. McKoren, A. Sydney Robertson and wife, John Newton, wife and two children, Miss M. L. Cross and servant, Mrs. Dryfus, Master Dryfus, J. M. Everett and wife, Col. W. R. Nevins, Mr. Lord, Edwin Burr, Alexander H. Ladd, Adolph Ruhl, Cadet Metcalfe and brother, J. D. W. Sherman, C. W. Stephens and lady, Joseph Harrod, Oscar Robin, Eugene Estavard, A. Larcade, Mrs. Matilda Mahuken, Z. Taylor, Mr. H. B. Hawkins, Miss Hawkins, Jacob E. Brown, Wm. R. Davis, Mrs. R. C. Duryea, J. H. Wales, Joseph A. Eastman, H. E. Williams, C. A. Burgess, Jr., R. Meyer, John Minta, A. Ednuston, T. J. Pratt, Charles W. Hornor, Alfred Terrence, Edward Kaughman, Charles J. Borman, Anthony Gurther, John Bren, Miss Fanny Bren, Mr. and Mrs. John Lane, Miss Annie Cullen, Charles Urban, Moses D. Whitcomb, Jacob Dartman, Alfred Sherman, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Ellen Richardson and two children, Mrs. Moore and two children, August Lehman, Richard W. Connor, C. W. Morehead, E. V. Harris, Zigismond Graff, John O. Egan, Charles Pfifer, William R. B. Smith, John Holey, Mrs. Marteni and son, Miss Martin, Samuel Greenleaf, F. F. Grandby, Joseph D. Powers, James Lennan, S. Fagan, Andrew D. Robers, John M. Horst, A. J. Fanshaw, Joseph Ulling, Angelo de Benedetti and daughter, Daniel Michel, David Joseph—and 175 in steerage.

In Steamship San Jacinto for Savannah—F. H. Knight and wife, Major Wm. Arthur, J. H. Cook and wife, Mrs. Van Duzer and sister, O. Frothingham and wife, Daniel Wm Hughes and wife, J. Sipvey and wife, L. G. Bigelow, Edwd. Duffy, J. C. Weeker and wife, G. E. Richardson, Jabez Fichenor, E. Delouest, Geo. N. Brady and wife, Wm. Matthews, A. L. Eichenberger, Lieut. W. Davidson, J. N. Rein, J. Bush, F. E. Smith, W. H. Goffe and wife, T. H. Sears, W. B. White and wife, M. J. Howe, Jr., and wife, Col. Flint, U. S. A.; Mr. Wanner, John Hunt, C. W. Rantoul, W. H. Beard, R. Herques and wife, Thos. Brannigan, wife and 3 children; Capt. Howe, E. C. Warren, C. Warren, Mr. Morrell, G. T. Barnsley, Hugh McKay, Jos. C. Miller, Wm. R. Merrill and wife, J. E. Williams, C. Woolley, H. Woodhull, J. G. Clark and brother, H. McKay, John C. Sexton, Wm. [illegible], Wm. Smithson, C. Halstead, John Clarkson, C. C. Wilson and wife, Wm. Vanderbilt, H. Cookman, J. H. Johnson, R. W. Cone, C. W. Clarke, J. Clifford, W. H. Wells, L. C. Lyman, J. D. Miller, W. R. Spelman, Mrs. B. F. Bostwick, E. B. Mott and wife, Mrs. A. G. Jewett, Chas. Jones, John Conklin and wife, Wm. C. Murdell, E. Mars, R. J. Gray, C. Smith, K. Vonglin, R. Lee, G. Marc, S. Sterrett, J. Shaffer, W. H. Whitney, C. W. Allen and wife, Mrs. E. Woodhouse and daughter, C. Crolius, J. W. Jones, J. Gregory, J. D. Tucker, L. Pillsbury, G. C. Hunting and wife, Miss Gilman, and 51 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 6—*In steamship Arago, from Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. J. Trumbull Smith and family, Robert W. Nesbitt, Mme. H. Lillacar, Mlle. H. M. Lellacar, H. Degrote, Henri Dauser, August Triege, Louis Uhlmann, Mme. M. A. Brien, Emile Leve.

In steamship Missouri from New-Orleans—H. Bright, L. Clark, Edward Fluget, C. W. Turner, S. C. Pierce, John McCleskey, W. Seaton, John W. Kendrick, L. B. Nichols, J. Smith, Capt. J. Golden, Jacob Hotcoon, Mrs. L. Fox and son, Wm Stewart, Geo. W. Von Glassenap, Eno V. Harding, Morris Holzoracker, John A. Handy, Geo. W. Winston, J. H. Cahill, Lieut. S. H. Baily, U. S. A., J. Riely, Jos. H. Burchard, August Wolters, J. N. Rogers, F. C. Lewis, Julia G. Lover, Chas. Emmer, R. Frank, M. Sweet, W. E. R. Good, C. Sims, Phil. Frederick, Chas. Waldo, R. C. Joseph, E. Christadoro, G. V. Nye, C. Gilbert, R. Pimbel, R. Scribner, C. Leslie, John Wright, Joaquin Valdez, Jos. Underhill, J. Lewis, T. M. O'Connor, A. R. Franklin, M. Ross, John Eldridge, J. Bonnor, W. H. Grinnan, W. H. Dewitt, John Niel, L. Murphy, J. R. Cronk, Samuel L. Baker.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—Capt. S. Hughes, A. Lawrence, Mr. Van Bergen, Charles Hartung, T. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Barker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets....... 4 48 | Moon rises...10 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 13 | Gov. Island.12 02 | Hell Gate... 1 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Alexandria, Hattrick, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Marathon, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Scotland, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Bud, (Norw.,) Hunn, Cork for orders, Holmboe & Co.; Jenny, (Brem.,) Havighorst, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Dudley, Carter, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Berge, (Hanov.,) Hennen, Constantinople, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sarah Benier, Stuart, Cienfuegos, J. A. Simpson.

Schooners Albert Walker, Terry, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt; Frank & Emily, Colley, Mayaguez, P. R., F. Talbot & Co.; July Fourth, Shaw, Savannah, Holyoke & Murray; Cotman, (Br.,) Coalfleet, St. Domingo City, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre, via Falmouth Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Bell. Has encountered terrific gales from S. W. to N. W.

Steamship Chase, Roath, Savannah 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Granada, Baxter, Charleston Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 3d inst., off Cape Romaine, passed steamship Emily B. Souder, bound S.

Steamship Missouri, Sherman, New-Orleans Dec. 26, via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Passed steamship Morning Star aground on the bar. Dec. 28, about 20 miles S. W. of Tortugas, passed steamship Ariel, hence for New-Orleans. Dec. 30, at 2 P. M., lat. 29 10, lon. 79, passed brig Flight, of Windsor, bound N. Experienced heavy head winds during the entire voyage. Jan. 2, put into Norfolk, short of coal, and was detained 44 hours. Off Capes of Delaware passed the wreck of a schooner, sunk in about 15 fathoms water, the topmasts only being visible. Steamships Matanzas and Yazoo arrived at New-Orleans Dec. 25.

Steamship Virginia, Snyder, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence.

Ship Escort, Flitner, Liverpool Nov. 28, with mdse. and 133 passengers to James J. Stuart. From Dec. 20 to 25, on and around the Grand Banks, experienced a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., in which stove quarter boat and bulwarks. Had one birth and three deaths.

Ship Ellen Austin, French, Liverpool Nov. 30, with mdse. and 104 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. From Dec. 20 to 26, encountered heavy gales from S. W. to N. W.

Bark Free Trade, Foster, St. Marks, with cotton to James Henry.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Kennedy, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Pentz Bros. Dec. 8, (outward passage,) Gerard Lhepers, seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. Dec. 21, while lying alongside the wharf at Cow Bay, during a heavy blow, carried away bitts and cathead, sprung a leak and received considerable other damage. In the same gale the bark Alma went ashore on the south side of the bay, and will prove a total loss.

Brig Abbie F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Elizabeth & Elenor, Ireland, Philadelphia 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Caroline Kiengle, Woodruff, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. B. & E. Steelman, Shume, Cape May 36 hours, with wood.

Schr. James Ponder, Hudson, Philadelphia, 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Cruiver, Philadelphia 15 ds., with coal.

Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John F. Doughty, Camp, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. M. J. Russell, Smith, Richmond 6 ds., wood.

Schr. Burrows C., Huckleve, Virginia 16 ds., wood.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Stanford, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. A. Aldridge, Fisher, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Wm. Parson, Brower, Philadelphia, with coal.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamships Britannia, Saxonia, City of Washington, Scotland, Marathon, Liberty, Flambeau, Florida, Andalusia, J. S. Green, E. S. Terry, Vixen, Evening Star, San Jacinto, America, Raleigh, Hatteras, Niagara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 6—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Thetis, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

Am. vessels at Havre Dec. 19, Mercury, Stetson, to sail for New-York Dec. 23; Scotland, for Boston Jan. 5; Columbia, Roberts, unknown; Robert C. Winthrop, Stewart, unknown.

[PER MORAVIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, Sept. 27, Salva, at Melbourne; Oct. 12, Victoria, at do.; Sept. 24, Gen. Cobb, at Sydney; Oct. 25, Pepita, at Rio Grande; Nov. 28, Campanero, at Pernambuco; 9th, Ivers Gebroeder, at Rio de Janeiro; 20th, Anna Wellington, at Rio de Janeiro; 10th, Anna, at Buenos Ayres; 9th, Sparkling Sea, at Montevideo; Dec. 15, Alexandre, at Havre; 14th, Dr. Barth, at Hamburg; 16th, Florence, at Antwerp; 19th, James Foster, Jr., and Belle Wood, at Liverpool; 20th, Pacific, Viking, Trimountain, Petrel, and Celestial Empire, at do.

Arr. from Boston, Sept. 29, Cathedral, at Melbourne; Oct. 29, Catharine Jane, at do.; Nov. 13, Geo. Greene, at Galle; 16th, Col. James Scott, at Buenos Ayres; 14th, Mary Broughton, at Montevideo; Dec. 4, Daniel Webster, at Messina; 19th, Golden Hind, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Nov. 28, Union, at Pernambuco; Dec. 21, G. & R. Walsh, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Mobile, Dec. 18, George Hurlbut, at Liverpool; 20th, Ironsides, at do.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Dec. 18, Burns, at Liverpool; 19th, Expounder, at do.; 20th, Alamo, at do.; 17th, R. C. Winthrop, at Havre.

Arr. from Savannah, Dec. 19, Thomas Fletcher, at Liverpool; 17th, Wisconsin, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Portland, Nov. 3, Minnie Gordon, at Buenos Ayres.

Arr. from Richmond, Oct. 30, Anna Bell, at Rio Grande.

Arr. from San Francisco, Sept. 26, Prospector, at Otago; Dec. 16, Swansea; 17th, Gipsey Queen, at do.

Arr. from Callao, Dec. 16, George Rayner, at Hamburg; 18th, Osceola, at do.; 18th, Sagamore, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Canton, Oct. 25, Panama, in the Straits of Sunda.

Arr. from Shanghai, Oct. 25, Art Union, in the Straits of Sunda.

Arr. from Foo Chow Foo, Oct. 30, Glenaros, in the Straits of Sunda.

Sld. for New-York, Oct. 27, Podesta, from Woosung; 17th, Powhatan, from Whampoa; 19th, Sea Serpent, from do.; Nov. 4, Azalia, from Singapore; 7th, Juno, from Algoa Bay; 20th, Balclutha, from Pernambuco; 10th, P. C. Warwick, from Rio de Janeiro; 11th, Pollux, from do.; 13th, Bravo, from do.; 11th, Angostura and Iona, from Buenos Ayres; 13th, Pride, from Bahia; 16th, Marie Louise, from do.; 4th, Romance, from Montevideo; 2d, Sarah Crowell, from do.; 9th, Anna Gertrude and Johanne, from Rio Grande; Dec. 16, Pathfinder, from Queenstown; Queen of Scots, from Antwerp; Three Sisters, from do.; America, from Bristol; 19th, Bertha, from Leith; David Crockett and Harvest Queen, from Liverpool; 20th, New World, from do.

Sld. for Boston, Oct. 16, Cutwater, from Manila; Dec. 14, Braziliera, from Castletown; 16th, Columbia, from Liverpool; 19th, Kensington, from Portsmouth.

Sld. for Philadelphia, Nov. 13, Alexandra, from Pernambuco; 18th, Imperadore, from do.; Dec. 19, Coburg and British Queen, from Liverpool; 20th, Propontis, (s. s.) from do.

Sld. for Baltimore, Nov. 13, Chilma, from Pernambuco.

Sld. for New-Orleans, Nov. 13, Burg Dunneburg, from Rio de Janeiro; Dec. 17, St. Bernard, from Liverpool; 18th, John Curtis, from do.; 19th, Volant, from do.

Sld. for Galveston, Dec. 18, Elizabeth, from Liverpool.

Sld. for San Francisco, Oct. 24, Albert, from Melbourne; 1st, Constance, at Auckland; 7th, Passing Cloud, at Japan; 14th, Camilla, at do.; Dec. 17, Maravilla, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The bark Coriolan, from Bremen for New-York, put into Queenstown Dec. 18, very leaky.

[LATEST.]

Arr. from New-York, Gavis, at Bremen; India, at Falmouth; Mittene, off Isle of Wight.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Italia and Salete, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Savannah, Republic, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Ynes, from Hull for Charleston, ashore near Blakeney, got off after throwing part of cargo overboard. She has 6 feet of water in the hold and is much strained.

Bark Energy, from Trieste for New-York, is ashore at Sicily. Crew saved.

The Maravilla, from Liverpool for San Francisco, and the Volante, for New-Orleans, put back on the 21st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 109, Jan. 6, 1866.

56, 51, 70, 22, 9, 14, 39, 4, 62, 34, 59, 38, 61.

KENTUCKY—CLASS B, Jan. 6, 1866.

64, 56, 28, 39, 74, 32, 37, 50, 55, 38, 76, 75, 1.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 9, Jan. 6, 1866.

40, 35, 30, 56, 84, 71, 62, 5, 73, 8, 48, 18, 13.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 10, Jan. 6, 1866.

34, 9, 36, 68, 60, 21, 25, 45, 64, 69, 11, 2, 16.

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